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### PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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NUMA NOBUSHIGE (TS)Inventor: MIYATA NAOKI : gnilit to ets G(SS) 7991.01.22 (71)Applicant: KANSAI PAINT CO LTD (S1)Application number: 09-290018

PROPERTY, ITS PRODUCTION AND AQUEOUS COATING COMPOSITION CONTAINING THE SAME. (64) AQUEOUS SOLUTION OR AQUEOUS DISPERSION OF COPOLYMER HAVING WATER-REPELLING

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copolymerizing a monomer mixture containing (A) 3-70 wt.% of one SOLUTION: The objective aqueous solution is produced by monomer, etc. monomer having an alkoxysilyl group, an ethylenic unsaturated mixture containing a monomer having a specific structure, a excellent water-repellence and water resistance by copolymerizing a useful as a coating resin capable of forming a coating film having PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject aqueous solution

and amino group and (D) 0-95 wt.% of other a, \beta-ethylenic functional group selected from carboxyl group, sulfonic acid group 25 wt.% of an a.p.-ethylenic unsaturated monomer having a 30), (B) 1-40 wt.% of a monomer having an alkoxysilyl group; (C) 1and the formula II (R3 is H or methyl; X is H or F; n3 is 1-8; n4 is 1is H or methyl; R2 is phenyl or a 1-6C alkyl; n1 is 1-10; n2 is 5-200) or more monomers selected from the monomer of the formula I (R1

unsaturated monomers.

(57) Abstract:

3/10/08

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respectively.)

integer of 1-10 and  ${\rm n}^2$  shows the integer of 5-200 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, (Among a formula, as for R1, R2 is the same or different in a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, n1 shows the

following structural-formula (I) and (II), [Formula 3]

[Claim 2](a) It is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a monomer shown by are [being (d) and ] copolymerizable, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer zero to 95% of the weight. water repellence carrying out copolymentation of the monoment mixture which contains alpha in which others unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, And the copolymer solution or the water dispersion which has the one sort of functional groups chosen from the group of a sulfonic group and an amino group, and beta- ethylenic The monomer which has alkoxy silyl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, the (c) carboxyl group, alpha which has

atom, n<sup>3</sup> shows the integer of 1-8, and n<sup>4</sup> shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.) (the inside of a formula, and  $R^3$  – a hydrogen atom or a methyl group – X shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine

$$CH^{1} = C - C - O - (CH^{2}) \frac{u_{2}}{u_{3}} + (CE^{2}) \frac{v_{4}}{v_{4}} X$$
 (II)

[Formula 2]

integer of 1-10 and n<sup>2</sup> shows the integer of 5-200 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6,

(Among a formula, as for  $R^{T}$ ,  $R^{2}$  is the same or different in a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,  $n_{\uparrow}$  shows the

$$CH^{z} = C - C - C - C - (CH^{z}) \frac{u_{1}}{c} \frac{H_{z}}{c} (2 \mid 0) \frac{u_{1}}{c} H_{z}$$
(1)
$$U(1) = C - C - C - C - C - (CH^{z}) \frac{u_{1}}{c} \frac{H_{z}}{c}$$
(1)

following structural-formula (I) and (II), [Formula 1]

[Claim 1](a) It is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a monomer shown by [Claim(s)]

CLAIMS

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

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- NOTICES -

following structural-formula (I), [Formula /]

[Claim 9](a) It is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a monomer shown by a water dispersion using an emulsion polymenzation method, or a water dispersion.

[Claim 8]A manufacturing method of copolymer solution which obtains copolymer solution according to claim 1 or

(Y shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom among a formula, and no shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)

what has a water-repellent group shown by following structural-formula (VII), or a water dispersion.

Claim 7 Amanufacturing method of the copolymer solution according to claim 5 whose surface-active agent is integer of 5-200, respectively.)

 $(R^{10}$  shows a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6 among a formula, and  $n^{\prime}$  shows the

what has a water-repellent group shown by following structural-formula (VI), or a water dispersion. [Claim 6]A manufacturing method of the copolymer solution according to claim 5 whose surface-active agent is aqueous-izing or given in any i paragraph which carries out moisture powder, or a water dispersion.

a copolymer (A) and a mixed solution of (B) - a manufacturing method of copolymer solution of claims 2 thru/or 4 [Claim 5]s copolymer (A) solution - after [ or ] adding a surface-active agent which has a water-repellent group in

powder, or a water dispersion. manufacturing method of aqueous-izing, the copolymer solution according to claim 2 or 3 formed into moisture

and in which aqueous-izing or water decentralization is possible, water and a neutralizer are added, and it is a Cisim 4] Affer mixing resin (b) solution which does not contain a water-repellent group in a copolymer (A) solution contains alcohol of the carbon numbers 1-8 10% of the weight or more, or a water dispersion.

Claim 3/k manufacturing method of the copolymer solution according to claim 2 in which an organic solvent sud is characterized by aqueous-ization or forming moisture powder, or a water dispersion.

neutralizer in the copolymer (A) solution produced by performing a radical polymerization in an organic solvent, manufacturing method of the copolymer solution which has the water repellence which adds water and a for alpha in which others are [ being (d) and ] copolymerizable, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer, A unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, And the monomeric mixture which contains 0 to 95 % of the weight one sort of functional groups chosen from the group of a sulfonic group and an amino group, and beta- ethylenic

The monomer which has alkoxy sityl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, the (c) carboxyl group, alpha which has stom,  $n^3$  shows the integer of 1-8, and  $n_4$  shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)

(the inside of a formula, and  $\mathbb{R}^3$  – a hydrogen atom or a methyl group – X shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine

integer of 1-10 and  $n^2$  shows the integer of 5-200 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, (Among a formula, as for  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  is the same or different in a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,  $n^1$  shows the

[Formula 8]

 $c_{H_1} = c_{-}^{-} - c_{-}^{-} - c_{(c_{H_1}, \frac{n^2}{n^2}, c_{F_1}, \frac{n^2}{n^4}, X}$  (II)

(the inside of a formula, and  $\mathbb{R}^3$  – a hydrogen atom or a methyl group – X shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine

a water dispersion which has the water repellence which carries out copolymentation of the monomenic mixture unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, And a distemper constituent which contains copolymer solution or sort of functional groups chosen from a group of a sulfonic group and an amino group, and beta- ethylenic A monomer which has alkoxy silyl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, the (c) carboxyl group, alpha which has one atom,  $n^3$  shows the integer of 1-8, and  $n^4$  shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)

monomer zero to 95% of the weight as a vehicle component. which contains alpha in which others are [ being (d) and ] copolymentable, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated

which has the (e) carbonyl group one to 30% of the weight. [Claim 10]The distemper constituent according to claim 9 in which a monomeric mixture contains a monomer

least two -NH-NH $_{\Sigma}$  content groups in one molecule as a cross linking agent. [Claim 11]The distemper constituent according to claim 10 which contains a hydrazine derivative which has at

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[1000] [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to copolymer solution useful as paint resin which can form the coat

manufacturing method for the same, and the distemper constituent containing this about the copolymer solution or which was excellent in water repellence and a water resisting property in detail or a water dispersion, a

the water dispersion which has water repellence.

taking the method of introducing a water-repellent group into resin like a silicone modification acrylic resin to the former, there was a problem of water repellence falling by temporality. On the other hand, it is possible by the water repellent of low molecular weight which is represented by poly dimethylsiloxane was well known from [Describtion of the Prior Art]Although the method of giving water repellence to a dry paint film by mixing in paints

using it - until it does not obtain but sufficient water repellence is shown - \*\*\*\* - it did not result. Although there example by JP,2-150475,A. however, a surface-active agent with hydrophilic nature high in this method - not alpha and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer to an organopolysiloxane macro monomer is indicated, for means to solve such a problem, the method of aquosity-izing by carrying out the emulsion polymentation of the water-repellent resin has strong hydrophobicity, and aqueous-izing and moisture powder are difficult for it. As a prevention from the field of the health at the time of air pollution prevention and paint, generally conventional [0,003]Although aquosity-ization of such water-repellent resin is strongly called for also from on accident opgain the high water repellent coating film of water-repellent durability.

was also a method of carrying out self-emulatication of the water-repellent resin by hydrophilic functional group

to be a desirable method from the waterproof field. introduction of a carboxyl group etc., extremely high resin acid value was needed, and it was not able to be said

[Mesus tor Solving the Problem]As a result of inquiring wholeheartedly that the above-mentioned problem should [0000]

resisting property excellent in a coat was obtained, and reached this invention. repellence, this invention persons found out that aqueous resin which can give water repellence and a water be solved, by making indispensable a monomer which has a monomer and alkoxy silyl groups which give water

[0002] That is, this invention is 3 to 70 % of the weight about at least one sort of monomers chosen from a

monomer shown by structural-formula (I) and (II) of (a) following, [0006]

 $= C - C - O - (CH^{\frac{1}{2}}) \frac{H^{\frac{1}{2}}}{I} \frac{G}{I} \frac{1}{O} \frac{H^{\frac{1}{2}}}{I} \frac{H^{\frac{1}{2}}}{I} \frac{G}{I} \frac{H^{\frac{1}{2}}}{I} \frac{H^{\frac{1}{2$ (1)[Formula 9]

[4100] ((III) alumnol-lerutouris gniwollol

[0013]. The monomer (b) which has alkoxy silyl groups in this invention has the alkoxy silyl groups shown by ORGANIC CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, LTD. make), etc. are mentioned.

acrylate, "FAMAC" (made by Nippon Mektron, Ltd.), "screw coat 8FM", "screw coat 17FM" (all are the OSAKA (pentadecatluorooctyl) ethyl (meta) acrylate, in commercial items, such as 2-(nonadecatluorodecyl) ethyl (meta) this monomer (a-2) - 2, 2, and 2-trifluoroethyl (meta-) acrylate, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro propyl (meta) acrylate, 2runs short and it will become poor [ water solubility or water dispersibility ], it is not desirable, as the example of acceeds 30, since mixing nature with other monomers and copolymeric are inferior, and hydrophillic nature If .06-f is an hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom.  $n^3$  is an integer of 1-8 and  $n^4$  is an integer of 1-30. If

[0012] In the monomer (a-2) shown by the above-mentioned structural-formula (II),  $R^3$  is a hydrogen atom or a "Sllaplane FM-0725" (all are the Chisso Corp. make), etc. are mentioned with a commercial item.

conversely, it is not desirable. As an example of this monomer (a-1), "Silaplane FM-0711", "Silaplane FM-0721",

dispersibility ] when water repellence with n<sup>2</sup> sufficient by less than five is not acquired but it exceeds 200 preferably. Since the hydrophilic nature of a copolymer runs short and it becomes poor [ water solubility or water

15-150 and  $n^2 - 5$ -200 — it is mutually the same.  $n^1 - 1$  the integer of 1-10, and  $n^2 - 5$ -200 — it is an integer of 15-150 or a methyl group and  $\mathbb{R}^2$  is a phenyl group or an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, there is not necessarily [0011] In the monomer (a-1) shown by the above-mentioned structural-formula (I), although  $\mathbf{R}^{T}$  is a hydrogen atom

(II) which have a polysiloxane chain shown by the above-mentioned structural-formula (I), or both can be used. monomer (a-2) containing the fluoride shown by the monomer (a-1) and the above-mentioned structural-formula structural-formula (I) and (II) in this invention, Water repellence is given to a copolymer and any I way of the [Embodiment of the Invention]At least one sort of monomers (a) chosen from the monomer shown by above [0100]

dispersion as a vehicle component is provided.

the distemper constituent which contains the manufacturing method and this copolymer solution, or a water are [ being (d) and ] copolymenzable, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer zero to 95% of the weight, And water repellence carrying out copolymenzation of the monomenic mixture which contains alpha in which others unsaturated monomer 1 to 25 % of the weight, And the copolymer solution or the water dispersion which has the one sort of functional groups chosen from the group of a sulfonic group and an amino group, and beta-ethylenic The monomer which has alkexy silyl groups (b) 1 to 40 % of the weight, the (c) carboxyl group, alpha which has fluorine atom,  $n^3$  shows the integer of 1-8, and  $n^4$  shows the integer of 1-30, respectively.)

[0009] (the inside of a formula, and  $R^3 - a$  hydrogen atom or a methyl group - X shows a hydrogen atom or a

[8000]

1-6, respectively.) the integer of 1-10 and  $n^2$  shows the integer of 5-200 for a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers shows a formula, as for R $^1$ , R $^2$  is the same or different in a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,  $^1$  shows

sie mentioned, n-hebtyl, Z-ethylbexyl, n-octyl, n-nonyl, n-decyl, etc. other than what was illustrated as an alkyl bιοbλί' isobιobλί' u-' i-' sec- oι τειτ-ρπτλί' u-beuτλί' isobeuτλί ueobeuτλί oue' u-pexλί' isopexλί', ι-wethylbeuτλί' etc shown by  $R^{o}$  and  $R^{o}$ . The alkyl group of a straight chain or the letter of branching, for example, methyl, ethyl, npentamethylene, a hexamethylene group, etc. can be mentioned. As an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6 examble, methylene, ethylene, propylene, 1,2-, 1,3- or 2,3-butylene, tetramethylen, ethylethylene, carbon numbers 1-6 shown by  $\rm R^{8}$  and  $\rm R^{9}$ . The alkylene group of a straight chain or the letter of branching, for In the above-mentioned structural-formula (IV) and (V), as a divalent aliphatic-saturated-hydrocarbon group of the and  $n_{g}$  shows 0 or 1.)  $R^{4}$ ,  $R^{5}$ ,  $R^{6}$ , and  $n^{5}$  have the respectively same meaning as the above.

[0021](R<sup>3</sup> shows the divalent aliphatic-saturated-hydrocarbon group of the carbon numbers 1-6 among a formula,

$$CH^{2} = CH - (H_{s}) \frac{H_{s}}{| U_{s} - (Z \mid O) - H_{s}} H_{s}$$
 (A)

[ozoo]

meaning as the above.

hydrocarbon group of the carbon numbers 1-6, respectively.  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$ , and  $n^5$  have the respectively same [0019]\*\*\*\*\*\*. R' shows a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, and  $R^8$  shows the divalent allphatic-saturated-

[8f00] (A bns ,slumot s to abisn!)[7f00]

[9100]

The monomer shown by following structural-formula (IV) and (V) as the example of representation can be be the same, or may differ from each other.

group of the carbon numbers 1-10, respectively.) When  ${
m n}^5$  is two or more,  ${
m R}^5$  comrade and a comrade's  ${
m R}^6$  may 10, and  $n^2$  shows the integer of 1-4 for a phenyl group, the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6, or the alkoxyl [0015] (Among a formula, as for  $\mathbb{R}^5$  and  $\mathbb{R}^6$ ,  $\mathbb{R}^4$  is the same or different in the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-

Z-eftlylhexyl acrylate, acrylic acid (meta) n-octyl, (Meta) Decyl acrylate, acrylic acid (meta) tauryl, acrylic acid acrylic acid (meta) n-butyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid i-butyl, acrylic acid (meta) t-butyl, acrylic acid (meta) hexyl, (Meta) example, methyt acrylate (meta), ethyt acrylate (meta), acrylic acid (meta) n-propyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid isopropyl, [0032]In this invention, as other copolymerizable alpha and a beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer (d), For scrylate, and t, for example. - Butylamino ethyl (meta) acrylate etc. are mentioned. monomer which has an amino group, they are dimethylaminoethyl (meta) acrylate, diethylaminoethyl (meta) acrytoxyethyl sulfonic acid etc. are mentioned as a monomer which has a sulfonic group, for example. As a itaconic acid anhydride, a succinic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, etc., etc. are mentioned, and 2-(meta) anhydrous 2 organic-functions carboxylic acid (for example, a maleic anhydride.) An equimolar addition with

aciylate, an unsaturated monomer which has 5-carboxyl pentyl (meta-) aciylate and a hydroxyl group, and crotonic acid, itaconic acid, maleic acid, Fumaric acid, 2-carboxyl ethyl (meta) acrylate, 2-carboxyl propyl (meta) water solubility or water dispersibility of a copolymer, and has a carboxyl group, For example (meta), acrylic acid, and an amino group in this invention, and beta- ethylenic unsaturated monomer (c), As a monomer which raises [0031]alpha which has one sort of functional groups chosen from a group of a carboxyl group, a sulfonic group, are mentioned, for example.

[0030]As a monomer of the above-mentioned structural-formula (V), vinyltrimetoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane, etc. .benoitnem zi \*\*\*\*[6200]

[Formula 17]

[0027]coming out - as a certain thing - for example [0028]

[Formula 16]

[0026] (VI). [0026] A smong the monomers of the above-mentioned structural-formula

Illustrate suitably.

acıλloyloxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane, gamma-(meta) acıyloyloxypropyl methyldiethoxysilane, etc. can acıyloyloxypropyl trimethoxysilane, gamma-(meta) acıyloyloxypropyl triethoxysilane, gamma-(meta) [0024]Come out and as a certain thing, for example beta-(meth)acryloyloxy ethoxysilane, gamma-(meta)

(cr summor)

[0022]If is A among monomers of the above-mentioned structural-formula (IV). [0023]

butoxy, n-pentoxy, isopentoxy, n-hexyloxy, isohexyloxy, n-octyloxy, etc. are mentioned.

straight chain or letter of branching, for example, methoxy, and ethoxy \*\*n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-, i-, sec- or tert- $R^4$  are mentioned further. As an alkoxyl group of the carbon numbers 1-10 shown by  $R^5$  and  $R^6$ , Alkoxyl group of atroup of the carbon numbers 1-6 shown by  $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{p}}$  and  $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{p}}$  as an alkyl aroup of the carbon numbers 1-10 shown by 3/10/08 http://www4.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje?atw\_m=http%3A%2F%2Fwww...

Triisopropyl amine, monobutyl amine, dibutyl amine, tributylamine, Monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, trimethylamine, monoethyl amine, Diethylamine, trethylamine, monoisopropylamine, diisopropylamine, a monomer (c) has a carboxyl group and a sultonic group, For example, monomethylamine, dimethylamine, [0037]In this invention method, as a neutralizer used on the occasion of aqueous-izing or moisture powder. When concentration has 0.3 to 10 preferred weight section to monomer 100 weight section.

peroxide, I-butyl par 2-ethyl hexanate, and benzoyl peroxide, can be used. This radical polymentation start agent of peroxide systems, such as alo polymenzation initiators, such as 2,2-alonethylvaleronitrile), or lauryl more in an organic solvent. As a radical polymerization initiator, for example 2,2-azobisisobutyronitrile, An initiator contain alcohol of the carbon numbers 1-8 30% of the weight or more especially preferably 10% of the weight or be able to use an alcohol system, a cellosolve system, a carbitol system, a cellosolve acetate system, etc., and to [0036]In this invention method, as an organic solvent used at the time of a radical polymerization, it is desirable to

manufacturing method of this invention. surface-active agent for water repellence or a water resisting property for an adverse effect according to the [0035]Copolymer solution or a water dispersion of this invention can be manufactured without using a \*\*\*\*\*\*

initiator existence and obtaining a copolymer (A) solution. mentioned monomeric mixture, in an organic solvent, performing a radical polymerization under polymerization

solution which carries out moisture powder, or a water dispersion, after performing a method, i.e., an above-Add water and a neutralizer to this and provide it with a manufacturing method of aqueous-izing, copolymer polymerization. From a water-repellent and waterproof point of a cost obtained [ especially ] by this invention. \*\* and uses aqueous-izing or a method of forming into moisture powder, and \*\* surface-active agent after \*\* solution mentioned monomer (a) - (d) by methods, such as an emulsion polymerization method which use a neutralizer [0034]Copolymer solution or a water dispersion of this invention can be manufactured using a mixture of abovenot desirable.

becomes difficult and a monomer (c) exceeds 25 % of the weight conversely in less than 1 % of the weight, it is resisting property will also fall remarkably further if aqueous-izing of a copolymer or moisture powder-ization the weight conversely, it is not desirable. Since sufficient water repellence will not be acquired but a water dispersibility of copolymer aqueous (moisture powder) liquid I in less than 1 % of the weight and exceeds 40 % of moisture powder chemically-modified degree if a monomer (b) becomes poor [ water solubility or water cougensation reaction of alkoxy silyl groups to a polymerization process of a copolymer, or an aqueous-izing and % of the weight conversely, it is not desirable. Since it will arise and become easy to gel hydrolysis and a selfdifficult if water repellence sufficient in less than 3 % of the weight is not acquired but a monomer (a) exceeds 70 % of the weight, and a monomer (d). Since aqueous-izing of a copolymer or moisture powder-ization will become 25% of the weight in a monomer (c) three to 20% of the weight preferably one to 40% of the weight about 5 to 15 weight 5 to 40 % of the weight, It is [ monomer / (b) ] 20 to 70 % of the weight zero to 95% of the weight one to [0033]A copolymerization ratio of the above-mentioned monomers preferably a monomer (a) three to 70% of the more ], these can be chosen suitably and can be used.

vinylioluene, alpha - KURORU styrene etc. are mentioned, and [ for the purpose of one sort or two sorts or vinyl; Propenyl ester, such as isopropenyl acetate, (Meta) Acrylonitrile, styrene, alpha - Methylstyrene, ether; Vinyl acetate, vinyl propionate, Vinyl ester, such as lactic acid vinyl, butanoic acid vinyl, and caproic acid ether, t-butylvinyl ether, Hexylvinyl ether, octylvinyl ether, cyclohexylvinyl ether, Vinyl ether, such as phenylvinyl acid (meta), Which (meta) acrylic ester; Είλγι vinyl ether, n-propylvinyl ether, lsopropylvinyl ether, n-butylvinyl μλαιοχλοιοργί sciylic scid (meta) 4-hydroxybutyl, a polyethylene glycol, and a polypropylene glycol, and acrylic sciq S-hydroxyethyl, S-hydroxypropyl scrylate (meta), (Meta) Eater of polyether polyol, such as acrylic acid 3acrylic acid (meta) ethoxyethyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid methoxy butyl, acrylic acid (meta) ethoxybutyl, (Meta) Acrylic (meta) stearyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid cyclohexyl, acrylic acid (meta) isobomyl, (Meta) Acrylic acid methoxy ethyl,

biethanolamine, Amine, such as dimethylamino ethanol and diethylamino ethanol, When ammonia, sodium hydratle, etc. can be used and a monomer (c) has an amino group, organic acid, such as hydroxide, a potassium hydratle, etc. can be used and a monomer (c) has an amino group, organic acid, such se inorganic acid, such as chloride, sulfunc acid, and phosphoric acid, formic acid, acetic acid, propionic acid,

fringements and, sorphie acid (mela), lacke acid, can be used, for example.

Interpreted acid, acrylic acid (mela), lacke acid, can be used, for example.

[0038]A copolymer (A) obtained by the above-mentioned radinal polymerization Aqueous-izing or when moisture powder is camed out. For example, after neutralizing by adding a neutralizer, agliating a copolymer (A) solution, it is also possible to earny out phase conversion of the copolymer (A) which added water or was neutralized by adding gradually undenwater, but. In this case, since hydrolysis and a condensation reaction of alkoyy slify groups advance quickly and there is a possibility of thickening and gelling, in order to prevent it, it is destrible to perform advance quickly and there is a possibility of thickening and gelling, in order to prevent it, it is destrible to perform advance quickly and there is a possibility of thickening and gelling, in order to prevent it, it is destrible to perform advance quickly and there is a possibile for a short time. Although time from neutralizer addition or neutralizer addition as much as possible for a short time. Although time from neutralizer addition and water addition as much as possible for a short time. Although time from neutralizer addition is neutralizer addition as much as possible for a short time. Although time from neutralizer addition and water addition as much as possible for a short time. Although time from neutralizer addition and water addition as much as possible for a short time. Although time from neutralizer addition as much as possible for a short time.

phase conversion by water changes with a reaction vessel, chuming conditions, and ambient temperature, specifically, generally, if is convenient to consider it as less than 10 hours preferably for less than 24 hours. It is the method of squeous-izing or the most desirable method of carrying out moisture powder adding water in a copplymer (A) solution, and adding a neutralizer after that, without making the above-mentioned copolymer (A) solution, and adding a neutralizer after that, without making the above-mentioned copolymer (A) solution, and get. Since a neutralizer which acts also as a hydrolysis catalyst of alkoxy sily groups, and solution thicken and get. Since a neutralizer

promotes bridge construction is blended after moisture powder according to this method, and a silanol group may exist stably, thickening and geiling can be prevented. [0039]In this invention method, after mixing resin (B) solution which does not contain a water-repellent group in a group offer of solution and in which equeous-rising or water decentralization is possible, water and a neutralizer are added, and into this mixture, it can water-grit, or can moisture-powder-tze, and can manufacture into it, it are added, and into this mixture, it can water-grit, or can moisture-powder-tze, and can manufacture into it. [0046]As this resin (B), if it mixes with a copolymen (A) more mill be not restriction in particular, For

[0040]As this resin (B), if it mixes with a copolymer (A) enough, there will be no restriction in particular, For example, a copolymer obtained by carrying out copolymentation of a monomer which gives water solubility/water dispersibility, and the other monomers, and a copolymer obtained by choosing it as said monomer (c) and a dispersibility, and the other monomers, and a copolymer obtained by choosing it as said monomer (c) and a monomer (b), and (d) suitably from listings, and a specifically earlying out copolymertation to them can be used. A monomer (b), and (d) suitably from listings, and specifically earlying out copolymertation to them can be used. A

copolymerization reaction can be performed like a copolymer (A). [0.041]Az for a using rate of resin (B), it is preferably desirable in sum total resin cell, it is preferably desirable in sum total resin solid contient with a copolyment (A) in maker if become 80 or less % of the weight 85 or less % of the weight since of the weight solid contient water repelance cannot be acquired it a using rate of this resin (B) exceeds 95 % of the

weight, it is not desirable. (loc/SIFurtharmore, in this invention method, in order to raise water repellence in early stages of cost formation especially on the occasion of aqueous-izing of the above-mentioned copolymer (A), or formation of moisture powder, After adding a surface-active agent which has a water-repellent group in a mixed solution of a copolymer

(A) solution or a copolymer (A), and resin (B), it can water-grit or water decentralize. [0043]Az this surface-active agent, what has a water-repellent group shown, for example by following structural-

[0044] [0044]

 $[0045](R^{10}$  shows a phenyl group or the alkyl group of the carbon numbers 1-6 among a formula, and  $n^7$  shows the integer of 5-200, respectively.)

[9400]

qipydrazide of the above-mentioned illustration react to a polyteocyanate compound denved from dileocyanate, gatem semicalpaside; y bolytnuctional semicalpaside biognosed by making a hydrasine comboning and react to hydrazine or a hydrazine hydrate (hydra JINHIDO lard) (refer to JP,52-22878,8); Carbonic dihydrazide, polyhydrazide which makes a low-grade polymer which has a carboxylic acid lower-alkyl-ester group come to TORIHIDORAJIDO, ethylene-diamine-tetraacetic acid tetrahydrazide, 1,4,5,8-naphthoic acid tetrahydrazide, TORIHIDORAJIDO or tetrahydrazide; Nit RIROTORI hydrazide, Trihydrazide citrate, 1,2,4-benzene Phthalic acid, Terephthalic acid or isophthalic acid dihydrazide, and dihydrazide of pyromellitic acid, unsaturated-dicarboxylic-acid dihydrazide, such as fumaric acid dihydrazide and itaconic acid dihydrazide; which has 2-18 carbon atoms, such as sebacic acid dihydrazide; Maleic acid dihydrazide, Monoolefin nature dihydrazide, amber acid dihydrazide, adiple acid dihydrazide, Saturated-fat fellows carboxylic acid dihydrazide [0053]As this hydrazine derivative, for example Oxalic acid dihydrazide, malonic acid dihydrazide, Glutaric acid group here.

introduced into a copolymer. Hydrazide groups and a semicarbaside group are contained in a -NH-NH $_{
m Z}$  content  $\mathsf{NH}_2$  content groups in one molecule as a cross linking agent, when the above-mentioned carbonyl group is [0052]The distemper constituent of this invention can contain a hydrazine derivative which has at least two -NH-Among these [especially], diacetone acrylamide and die acetone methacrylamide are preferred. ketone) etc. which have acetoacetoxylethylmethacrylate, formyl styrol, and 4-7 carbon atoms are mentioned. scetone methacrylamide, Vinyl alkyl ketone (for example, vinyl methyl ketone, vinyl ethyl ketone, vinyl butyl [0051]As a monomer (e) which has a carbonyl group, For example, an acrolein, discetone acrylamide, die

preferably one to 30% of the weight if needed from points, such as a water resisting property.

water dispersion, a monomer (e) which has a carbonyl group can be further contained five to 20% of the weight [0050] into a mixture of monomer (a) - (d) used for manufacture of the above-mentioned copolymer solution or a dispersion manufactured as above-mentioned as a vehicle component is provided.

[0049]Subsequently, in this invention, a distemper constituent which contains copolymer solution or a water redox initiator is used, for example.

polymenzation initiator, hydrogen peroxide, ammonium persulfate, cumene hydroperoxide, or a water-soluble ether, a reactive surface active agent which has a polymerization nature unsaturation group, etc. are used. As a sait, Nonionic surface active agents, such as various alkyl ether of a polyoxyethylene, alkyl ester, and alkyl allyl emulatiet, for example Anionic surface active agents, such as suitate of higher alcohol, and an alkyl-suitonic-acid 50-90 \*\* is also provided. If a redox initiator is used, it is also possible to carry out at a room temperature. As an an emulaion polymerization method performed by adding a water-soluble polymerization initiator and heating at aforementioned \*\*, i.e., water, distributed emulaification of the mixture of said monomer (a) - (d) is carried out, and [0048]On the other hand, by this invention, an emulsifier is used for this through a manufacturing method of the desirable.

resisting property of a coat which will be obtained if this addition exceeds 10 % of the weight fall, it is not weight preferably 10 or less % of the weight to resin solid content. Since the water repellence and the water mentioned, for example. As for the addition of this surface-active agent, it is desirable that it is 5 or less % of the shown by following structural-formula (VII), perfluoroalkyl carboxylate, a perfluoro alkyl-sulfonic-acid salt, etc. are silicone oil; alkyl modified silicone oil, etc. are mentioned, for example. Specifically as a surface-active agent respectively.) Specifically as a surface-active agent shown by following structural-formula (VI), polyether modified (0047)(Y shows a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom among a formula, and n<sup>5</sup> shows the integer of 1-30,

mixture (refer to JP,8-1358,A and JP,8-245878,A) of this polytunctional semicarbazide and a drainage system pydrophilic radicals, such as polyether polyol and polyethylene-glycols monoalkyl ether, superfluously, Or a isocyanate group in a reactant of this polyisocyanate compound and an active hydrogen compound containing polytunctional semicarbazide produced by making dihydrazide of the above-mentioned illustration react to an such as hexamethylene di-isocyanate and isophorone diisocyanate, and it superfluously, A drainage system

[0055]Further, if needed, additive agents for paints, such as paints, a bulking agent, aggregate, a pigment agent, 0.05-1.5 mol preferably to 1 mol of a carbonyl group contained in said copolymer solution or a water dispersion. 10054 This hydrazine derivative is blended so that 0.01-2 mol of 100-4 groups in a hydrazine derivative may be polyfunctional semicarbazide, etc. are mentioned.

antiseptic, an antifungal agent, a pH adjuster, a rust-proofer, and a curing catalyst, can be chosen suitably, can be a wetting agent, a defoaming agent, a plasticizer, a film formation auxiliary agent, an organic solvent, an

combined, and can be blended with a distemper constituent of this invention.

colorless, almost translucent water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[Example]Hereafter, an example is given and this invention is explained still in detail. A "weight section" and "% of [9900]

the weight" are meant a "part" and "%", respectively.

dispersion, and temperature up was carried out, agitating to flowing-back temperature (about 84 \*\*). [0057]Isopropyl alcohol 79 weight section was taught into the manufacture example 1 flask of a copolymer water

Subsequently, the following monomeric mixture was dropped for 4 hours, maintaining temperature at flowing-back

### temperature.

out temperature up to 50 \*\* and performing chuming for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 \*\*, it cooled, and the dilution tub, after 820 copies of deionized water having added 9.8 copies of triethylamines continuously, carrying solution of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. Then, the obtained copolymer solution was moved to the temperature after that [ one copy ], it cools to a room temperature, The almost water-white consistency copolymer Silaplane FM-0711 (notes 2) Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile After riping for 2 hours, maintaining at ilowing-back Styrene Ten copies 58 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-502 (notes 1) 15 copies [8900]

nonvolatile matter was obtained. monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the water dispersion of the light opalescence of 10% of a weight 1,000 example 2 Example 1, Except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped FM-0.111: (Note 1) In the Chisso Corp. make, a poly dimethylsiloxane group content monomer, and molecular [0029]KBM-20X:Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. make, an alkoxy-silyl-groups content monomer, Silaplane (notes 2)

tollowing monoment mixture as a dropped monoment mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the water Silaplane FM-0711 40 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile In one-copy example 3 Except having used the Styrene Ten copies 28 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Vinyltrimetoxysilane 15-copy [0900]

dispersion of the light opalescence of 10% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained.

1, Except having used the following monoment mixture as a dropped monoment mixture, it carried out like Corp. make, a poly dimethylsiloxane group content monomer, and molecular weight 10,000 example 4 Example Chemical Co., Ltd. make, J An alkoxy-silyl-groups content monomer, Silaplane (notes 4) FM-0725 : In the Chisso Silablane FM-0725 (notes 4) Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile One-copy (notes 3) KBM-503 ; [ Shin-Etsu Styrene Ten copies N-butyl methacrylate 58 copies Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-503 (notes 3) 15 copies [1900]

Example 1 and the water dispersion of the light opalescence of 10% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained.

Page 9 of 12

triethylamines continuously after that and carrying out temperature up to 50 \*\*, and the colonless, almost churning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 \*\* after 820 copies of deionized water having added 9.8 copies of series surface-active agent) 0.4 copy was added, and it agitated for 10 minutes. It cooled, after performing obtained resin solution was moved to the dilution tub, the "KF-355" (Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. make, silicone almost water-white consistency copolymer solution of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. Then, the perfluoroalkyl methacrylate and 60.7 % of the weight of fluorine concentration example 5 Example 1, and the polymentation reaction was performed in the flack by the same operation using the same monomenic mixture as (notes 5) Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitrile One-copy (notes 5) FAMAC : [ Nippon Mektron, Ltd. make, ] The Styrene Ten copies M-butyl methacrylate 62 copies Acrylic acid Seven copies KBM-502 Ten copies FAMAC [2900]

nonvolstille matter was obtained. Then, the obtained resin solution was moved to the dilution tub, the "Fluorad FCtranslucent water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

having added 9.8 copies of triethylamines continuously after that and carrying out temperature up to 50 \*\*, and cooled, after performing thurning for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 \*\* after 820 copies of deionized water 33" (Sumitomo 3M make, fluorochemical surfactant) 0.15 copy was added, and it agitated for 10 minutes, it mixture as example 6 Example 1, and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution of 56% of the [0063]The polymenzation reaction was performed in the flask by the same operation using the same monomeric

dropped for 4 hours, maintaining temperature at flowing-back temperature. out, agitating to flowing-back temperature (about 84 \*\*). Subsequently, the following monomeric mixture was [0064] isopropyl alcohol 79 weight section was taught into the example 7 liask, and temperature up was carried the coloness, almost translucent water dispersion of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

consistency copolymer solution (A) of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. In another flask, except having flowing-back temperature after that [ one copy ], to a room temperature, it cooled and the almost water-white KBM-50Z Ten copies Silaplane FM-0711 35 copies Azobisisobutyronitale After riping for 2 hours, maintaining at Styrene Ten copies 30 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Methyl methacrylate Ten copies Acrylic acid Five copies [9900]

matter was obtained. copolymer solution (A), and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution (B) of 56% of the nonvolatile used the following mixture as a dropped monomenic mixture, the polymentzation reaction was performed like the

[9900]

continuously and carrying out temperature up to 50 \*\*, and the water dispersion of the opalescence of 10% of a temperature at 50 \*\* after 816.5 copies of deionized water having added 13.3 copies of triethylamines tub, respectively and agitating them for 15 minutes, it cooled, after performing chuming for 2 hours, keeping (A) obtained by the one-copy above like, And after teaching 162 copies of copolymer solutions (B) to a dilution Seven copies Acrylic scid Ten copies KBM-502 15 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile 18 copies of copolymer solutions Styrene Five copies N-butyl methacrylate 3δ copies Acrylic acid 2-hydroxyethyl

mixture as example 8 Example 1, and the almost water-white consistency copolymer solution (C) of 56% of the [0067]The polymerization reaction was performed in the flask by the same operation using the same monomeric nonvolatile matter was obtained.

polymerization reaction was performed like the copolymer solution (C), and the almost water-white consistency [0068]in another flask, except having used the following mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[6900] copolymer solution (D) of 56% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

M-butyl methacrylate 22 copies Methyl methacrylate 48 copies Acrylic acid 30 copies Azobisisobutyronitrile 108

copies of copolymer colutions (C) obtained by the one-copy above like, And after teaching 12 copies of copolymer solutions (D) to a dilution tub, respectively and aginating them for 15 minutes, It cooled, after performing chuming or 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 °\* after 807.1 copies of defonized water having added 22.7 copies of teritylamines confinuously and carrying out temperature up to 50 °\*, and the almost water-white water dispersion of 10% of the convolvabile matter was chained.

of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

(D070]0.15 copy of dodecy/benzareaullonic acid ammonium and 95 copies of deionized water were faught into the example 9 flask, and temperature up was carried out to 85 °°. Then, after using the homomixer for 80 copies of water and distributing the following monentic mixture, 1.0 copy of ammonium persulfate was added. The water dispersion was drothoped into the flask over 5 hours, if was made to ripe for further 2 hours, and the emulsion was drothoped into the flask over 5 hours, if was made to ripe for further 2 hours, and the emulsion of the opsiescence of 39% of a nonvolatille matter was obtained. The obsished emulsions was advised and the advised and the advised of the constant of the constant of the obsise of 39% of a nonvolatille matter was obtained. The obsished emulsions was diffused with

deionized water to 10% of the nonvolatile matter, and was used for system performance testing.

(10071) (10071

[0072] Syvane Ten copies 73 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Silaplane FM-0725 Ten copies Syvane Ten copies 73 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Silaplane FM-0725 Ten copies Acabisisobutyronitrile in one-copy comparative example 2 Example 1, Although it carried out like Example 1 except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture and the water dispersion except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture and the water dispersion was to low for the second state of profits and second at a coarse particle and second state and the water and the water dispersion of the good state was not obtained.

[0073]
Styrene Ten copies 73 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Ten copies of FAMAC(s)
Styrene Ten copies 73 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Acrylic acid Seven copies Ten copies of FAMAC(s)
monomenic mixture as a dropped monomenic mixture, the polymentacilon reaction was performed in the flask by monomenic mixture as a dropped monomenic mixture, the polymentacion reaction was performed in the flask by the armonomenic mixture as a dropped monomenic mixture, and the server of the se

nonvolaille matter was obtained.

[0074]

N-butyl methacrylate 22 copies Methyl methacrylate 38 copies Acrylic acid 30 copies Silaplane FM-0711 Ten copies Acobiesobulyronitrile The resin solution obtained continuously one copy is moved to a dilution tub, It cooled, after performing obtaining for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 50 \*\* after adding 787.8 copies of deionized water, and 42 copies of triethylamines and carrying out temperature up to 50 \*\*, and the almost water-white

solution of 10% of the nonvolatile mafter was obtained. [0075]In comparative example 4 Example 1, except having used the following monomeric mixture as a dropped monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the water dispersion with almost translucent colorlessness.

of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained.

[2200]

[0076] Styrene Ten copies N-butyl methacrylate 48 copies Methyl methacrylate 20 copies Acrylic acid Seven copies Styrene Ten copies Acabisisebutyronitrile Ethylene-glycol-monobutyl-ether 70 weight section is taught into one-copy comparative example 5 flask, Temperature up was camied out agitating to 95 \*\*. Subsequently, the following monomenc mixture was cropped for 4 hours, keeping temperature at 95 \*\*.

http://www.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje?atw\_u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww... 3/10/08

3/10/08

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, and the almost water-white consistency resin solution of 43% of the nonvolatile to a room temperature, After adding 21 copies of triethylamines as a neutralizer, it diluted with 45 copies of 30 Part Azobisisobutyronitrile After riping for 2 hours, keeping temperature at 95 \*\* after that [ 0.7 copy ], it cools Methyl methacrylate 42.5 copies N-butyl methacrylate 12.5 copies Acrylic acid 15 Part Acrylic acid 4-hydroxybutyl

for 80 copies of water and distributing the following monometric mixture, 1.0 copy of ammonium persulfate was the comparative example 6 flask, and temperature up was carried out to 85 \*\*. Then, after using the homomixer [0078]0.15 copy of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid ammonium and 95 copies of deionized water were taught into matter, and was used for system performance testing. matter was obtained. The obtained resin solution was diluted with deionized water to 10% of the nonvolatile

with dejonized water to 10% of the nonvolatile matter, and was used for system performance testing. the emulsion of the opalescence of 39% of a nonvolatile matter was obtained. The obtained emulsion was diluted added. The water dispersion was dropped into the flask over 5 hours, it was made to ripe for further 2 hours, and

Acid 1 Part Silaplane FM-0711 20 Part Dodecylbenzenesulfonic Acid Ammonium Water Dispersion or Solution of n-butyl methacrylate 25.5 copies Acrylic acid n-butyl . Copies [ 50.5 ] Acrylic Acid 2-Hydroxyethyl. 3 Part Acrylic

These were painted by a 50-micrometer applicator to the glass plate, respectively, and after making it dry at 100 show good water dispersibility. Examples 1-9 and Comparative Examples 3-6 Obtained as 8.7-Copy System-Performance-Testing above, All

.f elds I ni nwork si fluser A \*\* for 2 hours, the following system performance testing was presented.

[0081](\*2) Water repellence : the waterdrop of 0.03 cc of deionized water was formed on each coated plate, and into x for the good thing. [0080](\*1) Paint film appearance : viewing estimated and O and a gloss \*\*\*\*\* private seal \*\*\*\*\* thing were made

contact is large. guru meter DCCA type. It is shown that water repellence is so good that the numerical value of an angle of the angle of contact of waterdrop was measured with the harmony chemicals company make KONTAKU tongue

[0082](\*3) Water resisting property : after \*\*\*\*(ing) each coated plate to 20 \*\* waterworks for 6 hours, what O, a

[Fable 1] [60083] .x ofni absm white blush mark, and blistering are accepted to in what does not have abnormalities in the painted surface was

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of 10% of the nonvolatile matter was obtained. dropped monomeric mixture, it carried out like Example 1 and the colonless, almost translucent water dispersion [0084]In creation example 10 Example 1 of distemper, except having used the following monomeric mixture as a

[800]

KBM-502 15 copies Silaplane FM-0711 Ten copies Azobisisobutyronitile To the water dispersion obtained one Styrene Ten copies 48 copies of n-butyl methacrylate Diacetone acrylamide Ten copies Acrylic acid Seven copies

http://www4.ipdl.inpit.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje?atw\_u=http%3A%SF%2F%ZFwww...

copy, 5.2 copies of adiptic acid diffydrazide was added, if mixed, and the clear coaling material was obtained. After painting this by a 50-micrometer applicator to the glass plate and making it dry at 100 \*\* for 2 hours, when the same system performance leating as the above was presented, paint film appearance and the water contact angle was 93 degrees.

property of all were O, and the water contact angle was 93 degrees.

property of all were O, and the water contact angle was 93 degrees.

[0086]
[Irmetion and Effect(s) of the Invention]In the copolymer solution or the water dispersion of this invention. The [Irmetion and Effect(s) of the Invention]In the copolymer by using a monomer (a), and moisture powder, The alkonys slily groups infraoduced into the copolymer by using a monomer (b) as a copolymerbalon ingredient hydrolyzes under existence of water, and furns into a silanol group, it can conquer, in order that this silanol group hydrolyzes under existence of water, and furns into a silanol group.

may raise water solubility or water dispersibility remarkably, and it can become possible to lessen the amount of

copolymentation of the monomer (c) which has a functional group which moreover gives water clubility, water dispersibility, and water repellence can be raised. In the drying process of the coal by this copolymer solution or a water dispersion, in order to from the film structure of cross linkage by the self-condensation reaction of silanol grouper, his cost which shows a good water resisting property is obtained.

[1008/I] Therefore, the distemper constituent using the copolymer solution or the water dispersion of this invention as a vehicle component can form the coat excellent in water repellence and a water resisting property.

[Translation done.]

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Publication number: JP1124419
Publication date: 1999-05-11

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KANSAI PAINT CO LTD

MIYATA NAOKI, NUMA NOBUSHIGE

Application number; Pit19970290018 19971022

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Abstract of JP11124419

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Classification:

Applicant:

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**与每周公陽出指幹(II)** 

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3

[482]

、流れ台湾域の新指代本はトント さ示フ(IV)左並構造す、小院野市部( 10 原末館) 全重共の韓語と原本館ら本フのよるで作る基別外報され 、流れ台湾の新増化本はトントの新本本

。忠大の趣感の発化やは) 舎鬼夫は)ろし、二済所(A) お金産夫 【そ節を精】 乗るでする金地外親、二済所合脈の(B) ひ坂(A) 対 備るサを指やたより入る力体に二級スし成為を併刊古面 が新水本台重共の韓端即「小むすいのね」いなら原文

基金条件(8) 調勘な頭向小潜水水は)シリシが高水パケパケいシ、小客水アンは高多時が中む144、 並ぶつ合うが高水水や重共の線端をおびる資本階を下が進化水 しが高水水や電子の線端を142 20mmをボルイルに、

[184]

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型のトー 「多本種の子存る基本化心公子を小代(d) ペミマ7辺張艦火ホルス、基化ペタホル化(o)、 ペミ・スカニ酸・水の基できって、日本単二酸が小型ペイ イナーな、Dささ作る差割で砂貫「5.が12円の一位で 本力量の高が一分で、 コンネケ金維大きが合比が単一で、かっ変形で登べん。 コンネケ金維大きが合比が単一で、かっ変形で発火の コンネケ金維大きが合比が単一ない。

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(本定 0 / ~ と)
 (11) なび(11)を結りできる。
 (11) なび(11)を結りを表する。
 (11) なび(11)を表する。

`%審軍0と~ 8

[0000]

近、及びこれを含む水性燃料組成物に関する。 **古査媒の予び及薪擔役本は>」 も所寄木朴合恵共立用音** プリム部機用件整合等し海等を構造され扱い打水値である。 並水雅場>J程、J阿二新が位代水よ)>J3所称水和合理 共るす許多對水額、よ脚鉄本【理公療技るす脳の脚発】 [10000]

### 【神號之聯結の他級】

。耐流維料型対水の調品OIP収率配るで容名を 本総額へVETISを有さ基を含むHN-HN-の断2 よろうな心に中千代1、ブリュ降離栗 【11削末離】 

練場9甲本前るす方含※量量0€~1≤本量単るすする のル成分として含有して含る木性強料破物。 ココを旅館代本制フJJ部高水和台屋天るで客を封木規 るなブリ合意共多所合品站量単るで許合%量重2 9~0 る本量単的語不動でイキエ −8、なな調節合置共の助の チ(b) ひよる、※量重 2 5 - 1 3 対量単成的不当 ソイ キエーB、bるで再至益計目の数I&れお話され物の基 しきてび近差額ぐホれた、基小シキホれた(3)、※量 薫りた~13対最単る专言を張れいぐぐキにれて(d) 

~ [ 11 \*n , 全度器の8~ [ 11 €n , 全千原素 v て 11 X 十州流水北以、S基小千×北入十州流水北 6H、中江)

磁器(VOOZ~SF) zu 、多磁器(VOI~IF) zu 、各 基パキパでのる~1. 焼茶草料又基パニェワファウ異料 X--同訂 3H 、多基4(4×xiX+加深水計 4H ,中茂)

[67H]

[9000]

[70001]

源の単量体を3~70重量%。

(I) た<u>監</u>構の話す(s) 、よ脚発本さ間【2000】

。六ノ玄(降い)的発本し出見きくこるれる勢や部間對水る

○ J 早付きか木板び及か木紙が水盤の開盤; (1.515.5.5)

るする飲みき料量単るや許多基小いくくキに小でび返补 量单るヤギ付き對水糖、果蒜なし信納蜜鶏>ハヤ兆報き

殿間店上、よりと沓把茶本【母手の仓式るを宏報を腹點】

たかなえ言むるおおいしま残みや面のか木橋、ひなる要

公社副類組織(4高に製造、7なるよう表式るサミル塔5日

る部層対水無(よぶ人称基項百分水線(0等基へ)くチホイ

4. すかなおかけままでますでするおからなかった。

料3.635 4 日東3 所計否面界(7高の計水療、お7近衣の

ことななしなし、それて水を示器な去れていかしなからこ

3.2 5 サラ合産がパタ本産単内紹不計V 4 ₹ x − 8 , p

メーケしチロペケンサキロシリホしたハト、おう器公司

さて4021-2平開計划を限,ブリム倒率るで光端を

点践問ならよのこ。(4.1 鎌水増代水、光高水、2) 蛇も卦

木駒に紙一は温度式水瓶の来域、休るい プれらの来 / 般

な出土水の高度が水粧なくよのこような土火肉がました。

へ面の主衛の神装並びよお山和菜形炭大【E000】 おで調じなること称を継道対水形(A高の対線将水洗)で よコとこるとを拡大るや人等を基針が狙コ中額勝コさよ かあった。これに対してシリコーン変性アクリルの脂の

点顧問の3なるヤ下恐や熱水焼で耐益、水るい7れる田 > よらな米がお出てるでそれをお木耙ご製造鉄建りよご

3こるを含量には数を除水難の量子代別ならよるパち素 升コンセキロシハキメシリホ (副編の子び及前赴来路)

・去式音響の新遊化水は>」と新添水枠

合重共の旋法と取水能るあすのよるすする基對水漿る水 5本プ(IIV) 定監整場1、心隆動お面県 【「軽求離】 ( \* 存示 » 夫多機盛(0002~24) 「n 、多基 パキパヤの3~「魔業地却又基小ニェでむが用、中法)

`%裏面のよ~を

き本量単の新!よろうな心るれい眩さや本量単るれち示 ゔ(11) ひ及(1) 左放酵の頭干(s) 【9節水額】 。玉式武獎の新聞代本41>

JJ弥弥木本台産共る軒フい用き去合連小児多旅雅代木 \$1>J J 新客水本合選共の韓瑞 [ 東永龍 【 8 脚永龍 】 ( 。や示が夫を蔑疑の0

と~【む \*ロ 、多十規深でておX十規案本むY、中江)

$$H^{*} = C - C - O - (CH^{*}) \frac{1}{u_{*}} \frac{1}{C^{2}} O \frac{U_{*}}{u_{*}} H_{*} \qquad (1)$$

[8000]

( , ヤポッ夫を旋盤の00 、多基AI+X \$1又干煎素水\$1 1月 ,中次) 【 「000]

大されをい) (MATI4ーに太当) , (MA84ーに K'、(関がくロイクト本日) 「OAMA 9 」 計で品 現市、3なイーリリクア (タ×) ハキエ (ハジギロヤハ CAT+1)-2, 1-1094 (8X) NAI (NA CXDX1(CX767x) -2 , 1-1(CX (EX) 113070K117617-8, 8, 2, 2, 1-119 て (セス) ルチエロオルてじィーS , S , S 対え内 , ブ しょ附本具の(2-6) お量単語 いなうしま設了の るなる見不が婚代本むとしる計略本へもさるを見不べか本 原六支、C 26公計合連共や計合館の3本量単の例、3 る 太駄きのモル・n、よれて残益ののモーよい・か、炭塩 の8~1 tl fn 。るあつ子頭索、ておふま千頭紫水はX 、C & う基小キ×おふま千頭紫木む 851 、アいさコ ( S

、0名でのよるで育を基小リマシャロ 小てるパち示す( III) た戯幣話す、お(d) 本量単る やすき基小いぐぐキロハヤブいはSIP終本【EIOO】 原有機化学工業社製)などが挙げられる。

[1] [ +100]

(\*いより)いつで発送さ スト人とうご Ro 同志及びRe は同志は同じてあって 'th 'n , : th a , 中示 n 夫 s 遊遊 O P ~ I &I en , 含基 小 ジキに小ての0 I~I 燈楽場 LIX 基小キ小ての 3~ I 畑

[9100] れる単量体を挙げることができる。 5示
つ (V) ひ及 (VI) 大監酔品 1 は ブ 」 3 内突 力 (O 5)

[4][1]

( , 中示 \* 大多遊盤(OO E ~ 1 t) \* n . 多 機器の8~1 kien 、多干刷器でてもIX干刷業水もIX 、多基小卡火却又干煎茶水料 6月 ,中次) [6000]

のる~1. 資素気も又基小ニェてファな異も又一同も 5月

。るあつのよるや知難支酵加 財体監査水るです者でしてんあいたココダ緊縮化水は1> J·J·旅游水林合重共類U.双、五式監護の予U.双、旅雄代 水お>Jと旅客水本台重共るや育る型水粧るする塩料を 3.こるで合理共多綜合約本量単るで百合%量度 2.6~0 S本量単的銀小かく√キエー8,223mm合重共の的の 予(b) ひよは、※豊康さ5~1 3 南最単成越不對くし キエー8、26ですする基語音の新16代記録られ物の基 しきてび返還がてホバス、悲小ごをホ小れ(5)、※量 車0 b~ L る対量車るで存る基小リンジャに小で(d)

-s) **松屋単るパさ示**了(1) <u>大</u>直構揺土【1100】 . る考プ用動名式両却又式 I か ひもいの(2-4) 対量車をも百名を深ってるなら示う (11) た意構塩土V及(1-5) 本量単るで許多酸くや キロベリホるパち示了(1) 大道格瑞士、(65つのよる さもりを対水性に対合産夫 、上1(5) 対量単の新135 >なせるパン医させお屋を介め示す(11) V及(1) 注意器の属土 アバおい抑熱本 [原紙の商業の抑集] [0100]

TV-VFM-07211, [445TV-VFM-0 モトサ」、LIITO-MFベーリアモトサー、よける品 瀬市、ブノム門外具の(1-6) 故量単語。いな>しま 屋(すべるなど見不力強化水は)>」(も 登客水 、 ) 以下込む 水豚の寿合産共和合都るよ騒多002コ塩、やれら野な 計水無な代十497衛末2社 in .るよう機整の02 ! ~ け1~100数数 "15 は5~500、 独立しくは15 「ロ いい無計域をあるあでのもご同ごいし直さいでな 、かる A丁基小キハヤの3~I 産業売品かま基小ニュペト 5月 、であつ基ハキ×おけま千頭楽木お「月、ブいおコ(1

- s) 林量単るパさ示了(II) た恋難話土【SIOO】 よるこう(いずれもチャン社製)等が挙げられる。 [{\KI≥] [0033]

TETAN

[8100]

, むA , 中先) 【 「 1 0 0 】

がが行られる。 【0022】上記構造式 (IV) の単量体のうちAか

ろなぐキャハキクトーロ 、ぐキトハぐキハソト 、ぐキト れらキハーロ 、らキインハント 、シャインハーロ 、シャ イヤーナッシナ以入一つらを,一i,-n, シキホロで いくキに小ての対対代却又駐車、おフノム基小くキロ られる。 Ro 及びRo で示される故索数1~10のアル 刊奉化3なれぐモーロ 、ハニノーロ 、ハキクヤーロ 、ハ そうかんしょうしょうしょうしょ こうしょうしょ こうかんしょう プリ示例フ」 3基小キ小Tの3~ L 機業残るパち示了。 れる战業数1~10のアルキル基としては、Re 及び吊 5示プ 13 。るれる科学は2分4年ペンペルをメー1、1 ジキハヤト、J(ジキハーロ、J(キベハヤホ、J(キベハV ト、リキングーの、リキアーナカラは以一つらる、一 1 '- " '1/20L( / \1/20L- " \1/\$T \1/ キ×別え網、基小キハヤの状対代却又凝固、よりブノら 基小キハヤのる~「農業效るパミ示プ。兄び及。兄。る ぴらわ幸るるな遊べイチ×サチン、ベイチ×ダベン、ベ VALUAL XVARXE 17 XVARX-E , SAIX -E 'I '-Z 'I 'X4AUL' X4+T 'X4+X まは、直鎖X(は)が表べくすいての状が代は)X酸菌、よりてしる基条 木外境時額積積積<br />
高の配名のる~L 機業<br />
域るれち示丁でよ コ e H ひ M & H 、 アいおコ (V) ひ M (VI) た 飲 解 ほ L ( . & 专序多种意以同 / 经前 大夫 , 4) en U. A eA . e 用 、\*用 。专示多 I ti X O ti \*n 、多基業水小與味餅菇

(10021) (式中、R9 は放業数1~6の2個の脂肪

ランなどが挙げられる。 (0030) 上記様成式(V)の事種体としては、たと (0020) 文とが嫌げられる。

[0027] TABLOLUTH, MAK [0028]

$$H^{+} = C - V - H_{0} - \frac{1}{C^{2}} | O - \frac{1}{U^{2}} H_{0}$$
(IA)
$$H_{1} = \frac{1}{C} - V - H_{0} - \frac{1}{C^{2}} | O - \frac{1}{U^{2}} H_{0}$$

20月である。 10033月 温利・ 10033月 温利・ 10033月 温利・ 10033月 温利・ 10033月 温利・ 10033月 1003日 1003日

方といるは1種あるいは2種以上を目的に応じて進す。 されずみとかくイキスパロケーロ 、くエハイルニコ 、く 145114x -0 , <145, 11(11=01) 64 (4 \*) 、小そんエハニンロでのとな小ニンロでくト結婚 : 蘇ハテスエ小ニコのソな小ニコ類くロヤオ、ハニコ類 蓋、ハニコ雑拝、ハニコ類くたコロて、ハニコ雑箱:联 **リバテーエバニコのとないデーエバニコバニェて ,バデー** エルニコハくキヘロぐく ノルヤーエルニコハキぐた ノバ テーエルニコハシキヘ 、ルテーエルニコハキてーナ 、小 モーエルニコハキケーロ ノハモーエルニコハコロケント 、ハネーエハニヨハコロてー ロ、ハキーエハニヨハキエ ; 蘇ハテスエ語ハリヘヤ ( 9 K ) の3か 、ハテスエの3 婚小い くて (そx) メハート いホハデーエいホのンない 一にじゃくイゴロアじホダイーにじゃくてもエじホ ノバ キャンキロメ J-ト鯖ハ ( 4 4 ) ブリコヤン キロオコーと強小いでく (4×) プリント酸ヨーヒドロキ · -2類小いでで(を入)、小キエジキロドコー2類小いで て ( 6× ) 、 れそでジネイエ類れ( 0~) 、 れキ てくキイと錯れじてて(そ人)、ハキエジキイエ錯れし クヤ (タ×) 、ハキエジキイ×婚りじ クヤ (タ×) 、ハ ニパキソト語れじので(そく)、いいキハロのご頼れじ クT (&X) 、小UTデス類小UCT (&X) 、小Uた ぐ贈り(リヤヤ(ヤス)、小い子類り(リヤヤ(ヤス)、小 キャヤーが強いじゃて(キャ) いいさキハハキエー2類 れじそぞ(そ×)、れぐキへ婚れじゃそ(そ×)、れキ エーナ類れじぐて(&×)、れキてー「励れじぐて(&) X) 、ハキて-n強小リクマ(&X)、ハコロてソトガハ しゃて(や木)、ハコロヤーの類ハリやて(や木)、ハ キエ婚れじてて(セ×)、ハキ×婚れじてて(セ×) プリントン性不飽和単量体(d)としては、例えば、 、なな諸恒合重共の曲のチブいはご伊秀本【2500】 \*8などはないとないしていると(を

、るちつ用的な錯誤者の容錯界、強小リペイ (ペ×)、強物ハキ×じィ、嫌くたコロで、随前、強き 、今知频率の等、強くじ、頻散、進歴は太陽、おぶ合称 るやおき基人ミでや(こ) 対量単、きか用動社等人やり た外域水、ムヤセイナ小類水、ヤニチンマ、テンミマの スなパー/ 6エノミイハチエジ パー/ 6エノミイバチ 大ジ 、ソミヤバーしをエリイ、ソミヤバーしをエジ 、ソ ミアパーしゃエしチ 、ベミヤルキとじょ、ベミアルキ TO VERNATUS VERNAUTORY NOT CONTRACTOR IN ミヤリコロセイトな 、ベミヤリコロケイトノチ、ベミ ヤハキエリイ 、ベミヤハキエジ 、ベミヤルキエしチ 、ベ ミヤハキメリイ ,ベミヤハキメジ ,ベミヤハキメしまむ ス内、おこらかるでする基础くホバス、基小ペキホバカ ☆(こ) 対量単、よりア」」と明される中部では、単量体(こ)が 【10037】本発明方法において、木器化もしくは木分 10重量部が摂ましい。

※性を表して本でのできましてかり、 (10034) 本発売の大きな大きな大きな大きな大きな大きな大きな大きな大きな大きない。 (10034) 本発売 (

181311 。る考づ用動社

のよるや青杏基掛木舞るAS示丁 ( IIV) おかま (IV) 大監解551 お太内、よりブノ 3所対否由来就(そんりり) よるさでかることをできる。

> J よ外衛水み、セフ J 町窓を附出お面界るでする基準水 無以務務合脈の(B)部階の及(A) 場合選共む>Jd 務務(A) 教会業共、プロ目るサミュ向き計水類の関係 漁鉄機盤34替丁 J 南コ小道代本も1> J J 小部本の(A) 教会施夫婦士、ブロさい出て神秘本コらち(ShOO) \*(1な)つま例2

のるる社会部パセンはら得る当本無な代十くると数多%量 菓さり社会機用頭の(B) 部層額 (いしま屋社のるすご 616など子以来重の841>14時、子以米量重86 コ中代張閻耀樹 [8合の3(A) 本合重共 、知合階用拠の 【0041】上記閲覧(B)を用いる場合、観覧(B) ・るきかなること行うしつ期间

3 (A) 執合選択な(及)気合連共 。さちブからこるで出頭 多枠合重共るパク勢でよコメニるを合定共プリ児器宜数 A 公中の語終ふ(b)、(d) 本量単心及(o) 本量単 気険おこれも利益、教会維持るれる時でよぶることを企業 共多本量単の動の子も及本量単るヤギ付き対抗化木入針 高水に大阪、>なに関連に対抗なでのよるを合脈化十 3(A) 本合憲共、よりプリ3(B) 龍樹菇【OトOO】 。るるでれるこるを散興

大および中和網を添加して水浴化もしくは水分離化して JRT合脈類 , されてJ 台部を施引(4) 前贈で頭中が渡 代水11>J よ外都水いなま含含基並水無 、ご 新衛(A) **| 本合意共、おフいおコ五式即系本立を【9 E 0 0 】** ことから雑花、ゲル化を防止できる。

るとJ立本コ宝安代基ハーへそく、ブのるれち合語コ船 婚代本心院邱中るや鉱乳を熱深し用れるアノと禁餓雑代 木成の基小リママキに小てわれよコ五さのこ。るるで去 (A) 溶液に水を高加し、その後に中和剤を高加する方 林合産夫、おお式パノしま役も最るサら増代水お>しる小 が水コヤサミハバヤやお町、Sあ命(A) 枠合置共足出 、るる7合器技術のるを3内以間和01は12」ませ、内 以間割れておい第一、社るな異ファよい改造定田森、朴 条判数、器容33页、43間時の7生熱減財るよコ木らか 血态解析中、おには治典。いっま屋からこと行う問神展 打さるもて全航流水び及呼中コペスるで上前それ手 、フ のるおれた子はるやかいや、詩智、J 計劃に敷意が改図 合綴も及解化水味の基小じべくキにいて合製のこ、はる みず漏Pさるこるで無減的でくこるで加速コケ治コ中木 多(A) 執合重共立し球中、46をす或落き水、影立で音 多球中プノ航海を廃床中心社なJ科難を旅客(A) 場合

重共払よ阀、合数るを増化水払>」3小部水多(A) 松 合産共立れる勢ブでよぶ合産小などで活工【8600】

断7~4、ハーロキスパミハホ、イーリリクセメルキエ K. ATTELYXBDUNTEK, TELTELES は、例えばアクロレイン、ダイアセトンアクリルアミ プリュ(a) 対量単さを許多基化ニホルセ【I200】 \*をまずたよこをを育合を量重02~

(e)を、必要に応じて1~3の重量が、好ましくは5 お量単るでする基小ニホルれる。4点の3で2か振いる き、おいが合称の(b)~(a)本量単されるい用い点 蝶の務婚代本は2つ3一般格本本合連共5311【0000】

・るようのよるも対数を確認はは整計水む台 アノス代売小ペゴゴを新雄代本は1>ノル旅客本料合重共 るれる影響の脈の話土、上げの形本すい水(もものの)

,るれるい用やとな廃設開入ででイリ型部本

よい16点、ドマキャーハロドコンスペ 、ムヤニチンで館 製品、業木小類配払よM、LITJ 5所設開合業、るれち 用動などな解封否面界卦次元るやする基本場不計合業な 及、廃土活面界ベネト非の3なパギーエバリアパキパア 、ハモスエルキパイ、ハデーエルキハイ酵各のソンキエ くそたいホ、今底針否面界くたニての3.な影館くホルス 1/キハイ、影翅頭のハーにハイ斑高むえ内、おフノ 3所 小坪。るよう館でもとことも計で設定とるい用き所設開 たんでイム・るなかのもるや地独とを出合権出外界るれた 行ファよコとこるを飛加ププロセーロミアと加予解絵開 合重の封寄木、サち小序増代き桝合邸の(b)~(s) 本量単語商ブル用を成小呼ぶた。 プレム 本数を木 さ四、出衣散蝶のの頭頭、よりブ門発本式ー【8p00】 いなとつま匿込の会

ヤ不加込む水振び反動水無の顕彰るパる虧当るら触3%<br/> 量庫01社量成落類、いしま壁ならこる在プイ以※是重 は、樹脂固形分に対して10重量%以下、好ましくは5 量加添の保設否面界頭、るれるむ準化とな影響でホイ ス小キハヤロヤハてー?/ 、製麺へホハカハキハヤロヤハ てーパゴス例、おこの出具、よりてしょ 開北部には、例えばパーフ 示う ( IIV) 先直替師下。るれる和学社ソなハトヤソー こしく対策カキハマ、ハトヤベーこしく対策カギーエリ 木はふ内、おこの時長、おプレン作力が面保るれち示グ (IV) 佐厳熱畑T ( \* を示か夫を遊茲のO E ~ I 払 \*n 、さ十刷茶ゃてお入十刷茶水むソ 、中次) (1400)

~ 「 機業規制X基小ニュて計®13 ,中法) 【 己 Þ O O 】

ベモベジキイドリイルニコ 輝化リイイ リキモーの類りにんなく 1148

、 料量単青含基小じょくキロハて、 姨 【0029】(注1) KBM-205: 信賴化去工業年 ・六島多面強化水な肥数半の当無知らの※0.1 代発戦不、Jは合うペプト行き特別問約20%なさ場に 3. 8 端を加えて50℃に昇温したのち、温度を50℃ ベミヤルキエリイブい鱗、猫028木ベヤト畑、J科 二書席条を務許本合重共介れる得丁い詩, 小哥を新寄林 合重共な網路の修改自禁制制の※32代発戦小、JE常

ウェ監室約六人別標間和S みかなさ知い衷監節配送の子

**ルビィニロキケイトメコック** IILO-WHベーバエビドサ KRW-POS (ÆI)

強小りとし 14七-n類1UC6× 1144

| 杯合小イー木でくくトリホるパさ裏荷でよれきび双イー

キャンマントンの部イーホャンマントシンロホットゲイーネ ていくととく レスセミカルバジド こくもサメチレンジイソジア モドコリホるなすから2003と (ドーモドコマジモドコ) 株35木ベジモドコおえまべるモドコ 5本合重型 6 すす を基小テスエルチルで展扱館へホルた、ドンモドゴモイ 〒舗エイCナー8, 2, 4, 5, 8→ナフトエ離市 ・ モイデンミヤジンマキエ、オジモオコリインサンシータ ロトリヒドラジド、クエン酸トリヒドラジド、1, 2, **リイニ: Yでそれコモイモおきまれなそれコリイ , Yで** 々ていたおれま離れをていて、類れをて: ソジモドゴジ 強くホルなど麻酔不卦とトてマヤノ子の等すじそとっと 媚くにそん、オジモドコン顔ハヤて、オジモドコン類く トイマ;ソンモドコン競ンホルた旅礼間店舗るです多千 原素類の間81~2の等すででドラン離シンパナ、すい モキコで趙くせいて、ドマモドコで頼う起こ、ドマモド コで触りをパケ、オマモオコで聞くロケ、オルモオコで 理酔およ例、おすしと内略商べくそうコ語(6と00) いと基が含まれる。

-NH-NH。含有基には、ヒドラジド基、セミカルバ プニニ。各名がれるこるを存合を執端額へなそり」るを する基件者 sHN-HN-の間Sような心に中千代1 、プリ 3限額梁 、おこい合称されち人称51本合置共位基小 二市小仓员上, 紅嘴海路牌鳌掛木の脚発本 (5200)

リルアミド、ダイアセトンメタクリルアミドが好適であ トン)等が挙げられる。このうち特にダイアセトンアク ナルチトルニコ 、イイナルチェルニコ 、イイヤルチメル ニンは太陽) マイセルチハマルニゴ ふすする千原素地の

[0900]

。六件を旅端代水の当日得いすcの%0 I 代発軽不 パレ 行了J DI製削 S I PR 選集 は PR J ファイオ S 教育 音楽 本量単 ○5月17.13報告批本量単るで1個、57185.1段郵送 乙烯酸学

擬GI

28器

IO級

螺儿

00、I 量子代、対量単序者基くサキロジボキ×ジビホ ・確社人へも: 1110-Wオペーパムをとれ(2至)

> dill T JO毀 (21) 盟SI 路し **想8**9

n

BOU [8500]

[9500]

・パンイ断側細を3件 台級本量単端する"かなさ泉の製鉱高数を製造でいる。5% 」「型電点がなかい行き特別でま (プト8件) 東島高嶽 、A 25人の中にインプロセルアルコール79重量を仕込

> I 粉絲英 査課の数据代本者合憲共 ( 7 ≥ 0 0 )

\* 9 点を達え「※真重」 ひ双「陪量型」パケパチおし※「ひ双し路」。るや肥低 はおいるちきが終本され準を内部実、T以【内部実】

・るまプれよこるする層フサは合助し財産政策を 廃血液用呼激の3.な熟練3/要、降離初、廃盤爬Hq、廃 ひな胡、陳薦胡、陳寄郷寺、陳遠観査、隆壁戸、陳弘祚 、階略監、廃端代序額、持骨、廃脚充、存額、アンカコ 要公コさち、よい桝丸路は壁料木の形紙本【ささりり】 ように配合される。

01~5±1/4 株ましくは0,05~1,5±1/1となる この位表 4 H N - H N - の中本教師へいそ 1 3 プリだい **パチェの基パニホルたるパま台コ中旅館代水却>Jと旅** 8水本合意共55時、54本等熱くなぞとは3数【トさ00】 \*タリンチナナカナタ\*

★ (施委号878号1245878号 8年開料)(教会型のようべいれたミサ消官を采水ようで ババルミナ語音を蒸払い薬、ドンパルルミサ語音を深木 るれる終了サミ迅気は極張をインモドコンの示例語上コ 並1ーキてくいトの中標記気の3標台が業水型おむ含多 基型水鉄の遊泳パモーエルキパマしチパーロリヤベンキ エリホケ膜ハートリホハキーエリホろ酵合外イーネでく マトリ市部、4マババルをきが設置を含まる作りがプサラの以 ご牌級タインそイゴンの示例第上を概合かくなそイゴン

```
盛97
                                 1/4/L-1が1/1/1/4/1/
              舞ら
                                         114x
                               客場合業共4代以び1月を終合払端下プリろ附合抵益量
                     [9900]
                                単るです画、プロはコヒスミマ以。立得を(A) 所答本
 "六科多(B)新務本合重共な開帯の形态凸無知EICO
                                合意共会概器の映图色無以EIの% 8 2 代系對不 , J 电台
% 9 8 代発戦下、い計多辺気合重アゴコ製削 3 (A) 筋
                               する監定数式し、販売開催2.6.4なされら、現場高度到の子
              蝦I
                               パリイニロキてソトメコソて
              据らど
                              TILO-MHK-JKEV4
              粗OI
                                      KBW-205
              躁ら
                                        類11(141
              IO銀
                                   1/4×類1/1/6を×
              20段
                                 ハチアーロ婚ハリクセ×
              蝶OI
                                         114x
                     [9900]
                                マラ引張の禁門 ブィノ用 支付合品 本量単の類同3 1 四點実
                 , 六J 不断問細トを終
                                                9級就死【€900】
台版本意単語1 さななるおは双葉の数を双語でいる。57
J 監算されない行き特徴でま(プト8株) 更監訴訟、A
                               幹多旅場化木な肥売半の当無気にの※01代発酵不、J
近計多階量度 アパーにパアパソロヤマトコ中に入そく
                               連載を50°Cに保ちながら2時間機群を行ってから冷却
                 7級就実【4001】
                               さのよう監督コンロミア大脈を隔8 . 6 くどてれきエリ
                      。立時全流媒
                                イブバ焼、帯ひ28水ベ木ト殻類の子。ふつ軒殻間代り
代木な印数半の西無知町の%0 I 代発戦不 、J駐前させ
                                社製、シリコーン系界面活性剤) O. 4部を添加して1
したのも温度を50℃に保みなから2時間就はを行って
                               薬工学小芸書) [88-37] (信題化学工業
                               部階される終了い禁。55終5新茶本合産共な時時の肥胀
脳具コプロモブとは全路8.6ペミアルキエリイブい器
、階028水ベドト開始のき、カン特別間代017J版
                               西無知訳の※6 C代発戦不 バイボを汲及合重プ中に入そ
高多階とⅠ .0 (廃計計面界条案でて ,螺封ムエーリス
                               C:フ引続の歌詞 アバ用 S 終合張本量単の歌詞 3 L 附部実
海海を希別権に移し、「フロラードFC-93」(住友
                                                       弓阀越寒
龍膨される軒下い舞。5番を旅客着合意共な関部の肥宏
                               %量重1.00割膨深でC、1-4Uでを×れキれてロ
音無知れの% 6 2 代が戦下 、いおき30.3 合業で中に入そ
                                (注5) FAMAC: 日本メクトロン社製、パーフルオ
              握I
                               パリイニロキセットスコット
              類OI
                                   LYWYC (深2)
              I O報
                                      KBW-205
              器人
                                        強化にそん
              据で9
                                 1/44-11額1/1668
              据OI
                                         114x
                     [0005]
                                                          00
。 小部を旅館代本の自由はいすその※0 I 代発戦不 、い
                                0,01量千代、本量単存含基くサキロぐれキメジリホ
 TY J J M 新門 S I 利 新美 S H V J J V V H S 群 合 取 本 単
                                *雑取人をも: 5210-WHK-14614 (1型)
の話下ブン 3 桝合張本量単るヤ不新、ブいおコ 1 開始実
                                                、料量単青含基小いくく
                                (注3) KBM-503: 信頼化学工業社製、アルコキ
                        4. 网兹英
                               盟工
              型O型
                         (bB)
                              サイラブレーンFM-0725
              避SI
                                 KBW-203 (探3)
              盤乙
                                        類がじてて
              路85
                                 パキモー ロ類パリクタメ
                                         11.4Y
              IO報
                                 の場下プリ 5時台那本無単るで不断、アいおコ [ 阿赦実
                      [1900]
。六軒を函遣化水の当白厚いすその※01 仏祭戦不 、い
                                                       そ例就実
              提 I
                               パレイニロキてソアスヨヤヤ
```

架のを

1110-WHX-14614

```
E MXXXX
            SP T
                              11じょニロキアソトメコヤヤ
            ago I
                                       LYMYC
            盤人
                                       2011661
            際モル
                                144-12類11166×
            SEO I
                                        1144
                     [60073]
                               行了JSI敷阿 J I 网施実はAUJかv用き桝合路本量単
。 かっいなれる得は海場代本の原港を投兵、0.1話や韓
                              於、流业の干歧大群、冰穴水端3614份多游遊代水、い
                                                     上版图2
            r sk
                              パレイニロチアソトスコンア
            架OI
                             44971-VFM-0725
            螺 /.
                                       関ルリイヤ
            帰り
                                パキヤーロ細小いそそ×
            据OI
                                        116x
                     [0072]
                               デブノコ原同 3 L 附就実よけむユホィル用を終合批本量単
。 かっななれる新い数徴代水の源水を挟具 、 ( こはな科
                              (0551 プリ3(新台製)対量単るで1 値、 プロおコエ機関連
が、恵业の子的大郎、沈ふれ知るそれ許多新雄代水、バ
                                                      比較例1
           强7.8
                       ムウニチンで類くホルスンサンブルシデド
           恕
               ΩT
                                     KBW-203
           蝗
               0.1
                             II/0-W44-14684
                                       強化にイエ
           架
               ε
                            イチエジキロドコーを強小してす
           福己 .0己
                                 1/44-10週1/1164
           場ら . 52
                                4/4 ビーロ強小リクタ×
                              ムセニチンで館ンホバスンサンプいジディコ中にスそて
                    [1400]
                                               6 同就実【0700】
。 ふい用い線域指型アン塔赤3%0 I 代表戦不ブホント
をのエマルションを得た。特られたエスルションは離れ
                             、 帮多旅馆代本な柳密連無写ENO%OI代発戦不 , J L R A
日本の% 6 6 代発剤小ブサラ湖県信仰ところろ 、 コイ商
                              コ中に入そてブヤルの問題さる新聞代本の子。かし眺高さ
                              トリエチルアミン22、7部を加えて50℃に昇温した
路0、1.4セニチンで越原嵌さたアン塩代プロ用きーや
                              ブロ線、路1、708木ンを下規、されてJ特別公司
キミチホコ階の8本名牌合批本意単の路「ブン場・パン
                               I、AAはサッ夫の野湾企会借27(U) 政務本合憲共び
型性こうでは、みんは社を備と9水イヤト娘と暗さI.0
                              及、備801(3) 旅客枠合意夫がパる称いによい話上
              架工
                              11(11=04KV1XAVT
              30報
                                       類れいぐて
             雅817
                                  114×観11(144×
              県乙乙
                                11-6-C-UM11666X
                              て予事級の数同プロ用多群合語本量単の数同3 「問題実
                     [6900]
                                               8開結束【7300】
     , 六科多(G) 旅客枠合量共な関部の押監色
                                , 57研号新館代本の当日JRの※0 I 代発戦小 , J 陈韶
無別却の% 6 2 代発料不 、いむきの気合変すづい期間と
                              のち温度を50℃に保らながら2時間撹拌を行ってから
                              大り出程は30.0 5 7.5 加を始を、E I ベミイバキエリト
(O) 那部本合意共14代につい用る耐合取場下アノ3時
・日本が無単るで1高、ブルはコにスそく限【8000】
                              プい師、暗さ、818水ベ木ト船、みかプン料放開代と
       公司を持た。
(こ)を持た。
                              I、A公出か夫コ都溶発を語201(B) 旅客場合憲共
当無別EIの※62代発駐不、い行き改及合重で中に人で
                              VA 、暗81(A) 旅路枠合業共される終いでよい記土
              I恕
                              パリイニロキセケト スタヤヤ
              媛 G I
                                     KBW-205
              盤OI
                                       類かりんと
                             ルキエベキロドコ-C細いいぐん
              略し
              品てど
                                  114×39111146×
```

[[表]]

[6800]

\*プリリングのよることの意味しゃてや

い日、〇多の3いなの常異コ面塑、斑スノ水が間和3コ

【0085】(\*3) 樹水様: 各頭装籠を20℃の上水

☆3、ツキびけが認められるものまるとして、 (0.081)(\*2)無水性:各盤整整土に0.03c。

◇被負、J葡萄等方期目:購代觀愈(1\*)【0800】

、 す示い [ 英多果詩 、 ふし地の機能請割べ

[ ] [ ] [ ]

。六科爻旅浴本合重共な掲げの肥秀

220:42) 90:022 80:212 80:067 77:077 \\(C 0 8 E 350\10 00/991 00/991 90/EET 90/681 20,00 00/9 90/7 C03D 90/b 0600 ĿІ 學5點代數 9.10.3u1(12) を繋のペーシイベロト

٠6

。るれる野が関盤を示き對水

3巻パーしてくりつは秋水が0014五年(0水水巻小いぐぐ キロハてされる人専의中や合道共プリニるでも代処合憲 共き(d) 対量単、多ちし鱗の鑚化木、外寄木るよコ基 野水瓶 ふれら人等(しこ)(ら) 本量単、よりで所強代水は > 」 3 旅跡水本台重共の即発本【果校の即発び奴用計】

[9800] 3. C8215.

9 お良独樹木、であつつられやいお掛木棚で及膳代類盤 で集させた後、上記と同様の性能試験に供したところ、 にちのルカナッケーターで造装し、100℃で2時間 薄木でなるれこ、六都を将並ーナリペア」合紙でふ城を 得られた木分散がに、アジピン酸ジヒドラジド5. 2部

パリイニロチセイトスコイヤ IILLO-NJK-1LEVA

KBW-205 細れにんと

オミイバルクインオサイトを パチモーロ類パリクタメ 1148

**アプノコ類同3 「砲劾実もHむJない用き剥合路本量単** の話すアンス群台野本量単るや不高, アいさい 1 阿越来 OI開創英

[5800]

許多新婚代本な問数半の当無取託の※01代祭戦不 パ

ちつなくこるで加研を顕立れた最い計水循び及む水粧 、北京海路は遊野水かい用ブン3代海小で3つ3売場代

木払>」は拡高水南合産共の肥軽本フで站【7800】

情な我見、心ふるで流氓多些精緻架な固能でよい以及合

**聯口目の干別要サーノをく すしいはご計解析権の確認** 

るよコ新増代水払>」と旅部木材合産共殖立ま、るきつ

かくこるかさ上向き計水路でなる諸市なくこるヤンな心

★盤合産共の(コ) お量単るで育る基別百るでやける計

が水木/が存水したし、5つが高いなかるサミ土向>し

答き対機化水は>しと対路水池基ハートをぐのこ、でな

T BB

. #0 T

路し

姆SI

盟OI

**總8⊅** 

雅O T

カ計の経変対水【4800】

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 登水桶 Ю × lololo 58 88 68 86 66 59 1.9 12 83 66 20 I 26 (。) 對水磁 00 000 00 0 Ю ĺο 0 lο 物化電影 9 1 £ 6 S 7 经存货 网络果 T 20

Searching PAJ (A Page 1 of 1

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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FUKAZAWA YUJI

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polymerizing the particles to provide the objective emulsion.

(51)Abstract:

(51)Int.CL

(54) METHOD FOR PRODUCING FLUORINE-CONTAINING ACRYL COPOLYMER AQUEOUS EMULSION AND COMPOSITION THEREFOR

PURPOSE, To produce the subject emulation having axcellent water-repellency, oil repellency and stability by emulatifying a perituroality lacrylate monomer and an a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer and subsequently indicated to copymentate the minute.

CONSTITUTION: (A) 2-40mol.% of a 6-12C alkyl group-having periturorsalkyl acrylate monomer. (B) 0.1-1 fools.) As a carboxyl group-containing a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer copolymentable with the components A and B, and (D) some other a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer copymentable with the components A and B, and (D) some other a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer copymentable with the components A and B, and (D) some other a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer copymentable with the components A and B, and (D) some other a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer copymentable with the components A and B, and (D) some other a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer copymentable with the components A and B, and (D) some other a, β-ethylenic unsaturated monomer and a surfactant. The copymentable with the components A is a surfactant and the acryonents A and B and C are amulating treatment or to a high pressure homogenizing emulation is preferably subjected to an utiliseonic wave-radiating treatment or to a high pressure homogenizing emulation as a mulation particles into adminisher to (C) (Dilowed by radioshly subjected to an utiliseonic wave-radiating treatment or to a high pressure homogenizing emulation particles into dismeters of (3.3) (preferably up. 3-0.05). (Oilowed by radioshly undership and by analysing and a subjected to an utiliseonic wave-radiating treatment or a subject by (D. Oilowed by radioshly auticles).

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CLAIMS

high voltage HOJINAIZA processing after carying out emulsification dispersion of the monomer underwater using claim 1 which sets particle diameter of a particulate material to 0.3 micrometer or less by ultrasonic irradiation or less [Claim 2] A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated to radical polymentzation after making particle diameter of a particulate material with a particle of 0.3 micrometer or active agent, A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion carrying out a unsaturated monomer Emulsification dispersion of the 97.9-45-mol% is underwater carried out using a surfacemonomer 0-25-mal% (D) above (A), (B), (C), alpha other than the copolymerizable above, beta-ethylenic monomer 0.1-15-mol% (C) above (A), (B), alpha which has copolymerizable hydroxyl, beta-ethylenic unsaturated 40-mol% alpha which has (B) above (A) and a copolymerizable carboxyl group, beta-ethylenic unsaturated [Claim 1](A) A perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 2-[Claim(s)]

micrometer - 0.05 micrometer manufactured by a method indicated in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thrulor 4. containing acrylic copolymer particles which consist of a particulate material with a particle diameter of 0.3 indicated in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 3 which are acrylic acid (Claim 5)An aqueous emulsion of fluorineof a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion with which beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer was has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12, and a copolymentable carboxyl group, A manufacturing method is beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate [Claim 4]alpha which has a perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which cigim 4 ot 2 whose perfluctoalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 [Claim 3](A) A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated to a surface-active agent.

An aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer particles indicated in claim 5 paragraph. [Claim 6]An adueous composition which uses a hardenability compound as a basic component, comprising:

A basis reacted to these particles.

of a particulate material is 0.1-10 micrometers. scrylic copolymer particles indicated to claim 5, and a synthetic resin aqueous emulsion whose particle diameter [Claim 7]An aqueous composition which uses as a basic component an aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing

[.enob noitelenerT]

[0006]For example, a U.S. Pat. No. 3062765 item mixes with water the hydrophilic organic solvent in which the method has been proposed.

very small. It was difficult to obtain the resin emulaion containing a fluoro alkyl group. Therefore, the special method by which a monomer is supplied to the place (particles) of a reaction via the aqueous phase since it is skatem monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 with the usual emulsion polymentation safety of a human body to water is desired, however, The solubility of water HE of a perfluoroalkyl acrylate [0005]An emulsion [ supply / the polymerization method of a monomer and / of resin ] through environment or the scrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 is used ordinarily.

pecome a solid monomer at ordinary temperature and will not dissolve in other solvents, the perfluoroalkyl effective. However, since a fluoro alkyl group has crystallinity, if chain length becomes too much long, since it will arranges tidily to the air side in an interface, and it is known that the long-chain FUKOORO alkyl group is more contains a fluoro alkyl group on the other hand \*\*\*\* It is said that oiliness is revealed when a fluoro alkyl group character peculiar to fluoride give resin by a little use as much as possible is desired. \*\* of the resin film which acrylate system monomer) are usually used. However, since the price of this monomer is very high, to make and fluoro alky methacrylate (an acrylate monomer and a methacrylate monomer are collectively written as an [0004]As alpha containing a fluoro alkyl group, and a beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, fluoro alkyl acrylate polymenzation.

alkył group, and the resin in which beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer contains fluoride in the ordinary pressure which must polymerize in high voltage. Therefore, it is used for manufacture of alpha containing the latter fluoro unsaturated monomer, At ordinary temperature, since the former is a gaseous monomer, it has the inconvenience vinylidene fluoride, and alpha containing a fluoro alkyl group and the method of polymerizing beta-ethylenic polymerizing fluoridation olefin system monomers, such as a tetrafluoro olefin, a truffe RUORORU olefin, and [0003]In the method of manufacturing resin containing these fluoride. Although there are a method of also in the paint industry.

agent, etc. from large reasons. Since it is rich in long-term weatherability in recent years, the use is considered excellent in heat-resistant chemical resistance are used for a textile processing agent, adhesives, a paper coating [Description of the Prior Art]Resin containing fluoride is \*\*. \*\*. Oiliness's being shown and an antifouling effect [0000]

are collectively written as acrylic) copolymer aqueous emulsion excellent in oiliness, and its constituent. is related with the manufacturing method of the fluorine-containing (meta) acrylic (methacrylic system and acrylic [Industrial Application]\*\* which distributed this invention to the hyphydrogamy inside of the body Aquosity and \*\* It [Looo]

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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amount of the surface-active agent used increase, or was obtained to get worse is large. Thus, since it was the film which used the special fluorochemical surfactant, or the fizz of the emulsion occurred when making the to remain in the stability of an emulsion and to improve stability, the tendency for the water resisting property of human body HE was not able to be solved. Since a hydrophilic organic solvent is included, in order for a problem comparatively a lot of hydrophilic organic solvents were required, the problem of environment or the safety of polymerization by increasing the solubility of the monomer to the aqueous phase. However, in this method, since methaciylate system monomer which has a fluoro alkyl group may be dissolved, and tries to perform an emulsion

of resin containing the fluoro alkyl group which carried out the radical polymerization and carrying out selfonly through water, in the invention indicated to JP,2-147601,A. After adding water to the organic solvent solution difficult to obtain the resin emulsion which contains a fluoro alkyl group according to an emulsion polymerization

fluoro alkyl group has been obtained. distribution in an organic solvent, the resin emulsion which makes an organic medium distill off and contains a

radical polymenzation of the acrylate system monomer which has a poorly soluble fluoro alkyl group to water [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The good method of obtaining the resin emulsion which carries out the [2000]

invention persons' repeating research wholeheartedly and creating a monomer pre emulsion, After particle perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12 as a result of this [Means for Solving the Problem] After distributing underwater a monomer composition which contains a [8000] directly by the aqueous phase, and contains a fluoro alkyl group with sufficient stability did not have the former.

treatment, when a radical polymerization was performed, it found out that a resin emulsion containing a stable diameter of this pre emulsion was 0.3 micrometer or less by ultrasonic irradiation or high pressure homogenizer

surface-active agent, A manufacturing method of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion particle of 0.3 micrometer or less After carrying out emulalification dispersion of the monomer underwater using a emulsion carrying out a radical polymerization after making particle diameter of a particulate material with a using a surface-active agent, Manufacturing method (2) of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer Emulsification dispersion of the 97.9-45-mol% is underwater carried out ethylenic unsaturated monomer 0-25-mol% (D) above (A), (B), (C), alpha other than the copolymentsable above, ethylenic unsaturated monomer 0.1-15-mol% (C) above (A), (B), alpha which has copolymentable hydroxyl, betasystem monomer 2-40mol% (B which has alkyl group of 1) and (A) carbon numbers 6-12) above (A), beta-[0009] Lhat is, alpha in which this invention has a copolymenzable carboxyl group with "(perfluoroalkyl acrylate Ilnoro alkyl group could be obtained.

indicated to claim 1 which sets particle diameter of a particulate material to 0.3 micrometer or less by ultrasonic

are actylic soid. An aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing actylic copolymer particles which consist of a a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated in any 1 paragraph of claims 1 thru/or 3 which unsaturated monomer by a method indicated in any 1 paragraph of manufacturing method (5) claims 1 thru/or 4 of perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which it has, and a copolymentable carboxyl group, beta-ethylenic has is beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate An alkyl group of the carbon numbers 6-12, alpha which has a copolymer aqueous emulsion indicated to claim 1 or 2 whose perfluoroalkyl scrylate system monomer which it (3) An alkyl group of the (A) carbon numbers 6-12. Manufacturing method (4) of a fluorine-containing acrylic irradiation or high voltage HOJINAIZA processing.

copolymer particles indicated in claim 5 paragraph, and a hardenability compound which has a basis reacted to (6) An aqueous composition which uses as a basic component an aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing acrylic particulate material with a particle diameter of 0.3 micrometer - 0.05 micrometer manufactured.

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obtained by carrying out in this way has a bad water resisting property, it turns into an emulaion to which it is easy

camed out and which an emulsion polymerization is not only stably performed by using alpha which has a itaconic acid half ester, etc. are mentioned. \*\* where the effect nearby exertion of the perfluoroalkyl group was acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, maleic acid, maleic acid half ester, boletic acid, boletic acid 6-12 used for this invention, and a copolymerizable carboxyl group, As a beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, [0015]alpha which has a perfluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the carbon numbers

used so much, it becomes impossible to create a pre emulsion with fine particle diameter, and an emulsion [ 2mol% ], and it is \*\*. Aquosity is not acquired. If 40-mol% is exceeded and a fluorochemical surfactant will not be numbers 6-12 is 2-40-mol%, and is 5-20-mol% preferably. There is no effect of a perfluoroalkyl group less than [00.14] I be smornly of perfluctoalkyl acrylate system monomer used which has an alkyl group of the carbon  $CH_2 = CHCO_2C_2H_4C_8F_{17}$  (beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate) is preferred. (CH<sub>3</sub>) CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>C<sub>10</sub>F<sub>21</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>=C(CH<sub>3</sub>) CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>C<sub>12</sub>F<sub>26</sub> etc. are mentioned. In particular, used for this invention, For example,  $CH_2 = CHCO_2C_2H_4C_6F_{13}$ ,  $CH_2 = CHCO_2C_2H_4C_8F_{17}CH_2 = C(CH_3)$ [0013]As a perluoroalkyl acrylate system monomer which has an alkyl group of the (A) carbon numbers 6-12 has a perfluoroalkyl group has contributed to the stability of a monomer pre emulaion. particular of this invention so much, this invention person thinks that the acrylate system monomer itself which with - \*\* emulsion polymerization method does not deposit, or a gelling thing does not generate a method in advances stably, an acrylate system monomer or a polymer which has a perfluoroalkyl group which is accepted [0012]However, even if it does not add an emulaification stable auxiliary agent, mini emulaion polymerization of mini emulsion polymenzation. been supposed that an emulsification system will collapse during a polymerization. This was the common sense higher alcohol and hexadecane are effective and higher alcohol is not used as emulsion stabilizer, it will have a polymentation are needed. Thus, in order to perform stable mini emulsion polymentation, if it is known that

to distribute a very small drop, it is preferred to irradiate with an ultrasonic wave or to distribute with a high voltage not only not being performed but a gelling thing. It is necessary to make it at least 0.3 micrometer or less. In order containing acrylic copolymer is hardly observed in an emulaion portion excluding a stable emulaion polymerization small, it will be generated so much by gelling thing during a polymerization, and the feature of a fluorinematerial is too large now again, still smaller particles must be distributed. If it is not made to distribute guttate very distributes this mixture in water using a surface-active agent. However, since particle diameter of a particulate of a monomer. So, this invention dissolves a monomer which has a perfluoroalkyl group in other monomers, and large, the monomer which has a perfluoroalkyl group cannot enter easily into micell, and cannot form an emulsion [0010]If it is made to only emulally underwater like the usual emulaion polymenzation, since hydrophobicity is If is alike and is related.

monomer pre emulsion is grains of 0.5 micrometer or less and for the particle to be stable and not to break during within particles directly is learned as a mini emulsion polymerization method, and that particle diameter of a [0011] In this way, a method of carrying out the radical polymerization of the obtained monomer pre emulaion

homogenizer etc. Of course, law may both be suitably used together, for example, high pressure homogenizer

treatment may be carried out, and ultrasonic irradiation may be carried out further.

to foam, and has a not desirable fault.

particulate material is 0.1-10 micrometers." copolymer particles indicated to claim 5, and a synthetic resin aqueous emulaion whose particle diameter of a (7) Aqueous composition which uses as a basic component an aqueous emulsion of fluorine-containing acrylic especially when solvent resistance is searched for further, it is preferred to blend a hardening reaction compound [0022]As a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion composition obtained by this invention, an ALC panel, asphait, glass, glass fiber, pottery, and a plastic, especially is not limited.

such as a textiles substance, a nonwoven tahic, paper, leather, rubber, wood, metal, concrete, gypsum fibrosum, coating agent using oilliness is useful, and as a coating base material, It can be used for a thing of wide ranges, admixture, adhesives, etc. which are generally applied useful. In particular, it is \*\* of a coat. Aquosity, \*\* A surface adueous emulsion can use it for a binder for paints, a textiles processing agent, a paper coating agent, cement lightfastness, chemical resistance, a mold-release characteristic, slide nature, etc. Therefore, a synthetic resin drying. Aquosity, \*\* A coat excellent in oiliness is formed and it excels in heat resistance, weatherability, [0021]A fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion composition obtained by this invention is \*\* by invention.

to use a solvent but to manufacture a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer directly by a drainage system by this used from the monomer whole quantity, and is 97.9 - 45-mol% of the range. It enabled an aqueous emulsion not ethylenic unsaturated monomer is the remaining quantity excluding the amount of (A), (B), and the (C) monomer

[0020]The amount of (A), (B), the (C) monomer, and alpha used except [ copolymerizable ] said and betacross linking agent. compounds, such as 1,4-divinyl perfluoro n-butane and 1,6-divinyl perfluoro n-hexane, can also be used for a divinylbenzene, triallyl isocyanurate, tetra allyloxy ethane, etc. are mentioned. Fluoride content divinyl

functionality or a cross-linking monomer, acrylamide, N-methylolacrylamide, glycidyl methacrylate, [0019]It can also be used transposing a part of these monomers to functionality or a cross-linking monomer. As

2 ethylhexyl one, and fumaric acid dibutyl; styrene and acrylonitrile; etc. are mentioned. as methacrylic-acid-ester; dibutyl maleates, such as ethyl methacrylate, butyl methacrylate, and methacrylic acid acrylate, Acrylic ester, such as acrylic acid 2 ethylhexyl one; Methyl methacrylate, Unsaturation acid ester, such carboxylic acid which branched by an alpha position, Which vinyl ester; Methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, butyl said and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, Vinyl acetate, butanoic acid vinyl propionate, vinyl ester of preferred. As the above (A) used for this invention, (B), the (C) monomer, and alpha except [ copolymenzable ] mol%, and is 5-15-mol% preferably. If 25-mol% is exceeded, a coat after hardening becomes weak and is not performed. The amount of alpha which has hydroxyl, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer used is 0-25in a constituent which used especially a hardening reaction compound together, and a hardening reaction is fully monomer are used, although it is not necessary to use it. Aquosity improves, hydroxyl turns into a reaction group ethylenic unsaturated monomer are \*\* more, when alpha which has hydroxyl, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated

monomer can be used also with the enol form or keto form, alpha which has hydroxyl, and especially beta-[00] 8]A compatible isomer like acetoacetoxylethylmethacrylate and acetoacetoxyethyl acrylate as a special nentioned. monoacrylate, hydroxystyrene, 2-hydroxybutyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxy-3-phenoxypropylacrylate, etc. are

ἡλαιοχλ-3-chlοιοριοργί acrylate, beta-hydroxyethyl beta'-acryloyloxyethyl phthalate, 1.4-butylene-glycol hydroxyethyl acrylate, 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate, Hydroxypropyl acrylate, hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 2monomer, and alpha which has copolymerizable hydroxyl and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, 2carbon numbers 6-12 used for this invention, and the (B) carboxyl group, As beta-ethylenic unsaturated [0013](C) alpha which has a perfluoroalkyl acrylate monomer which has an alkyl group of the aforementioned (A)

15-mol% is exceeded, there is a fault of the water resisting property of a coat falling. insufficient, and since it paint-izes or is generated by gelling thing during preservation, it is not desirable. When 15-mol%, and is 2.5-10-mol% preferably. As for the stability of an obtained emulsion, less than [ 0.1mol% ] is [0016](B) The amount of alpha which has a carboxyl group, and beta-ethylenic uncaturated monomer used is 0.1-

carboxyl group, and beta-ethylenic unsaturated monomer, but was excellent Aquosity is acquired.

methacrylate, and the 80% acrylic acid 1.5g (5-mol%) was carried out to the Erlenmeyer flask, and it was [0026]Weighing of 8.3 g (5-mol%) of example Theta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate, 40.6 g (90-mol%) of n-butyl [Example]/Jext, an example is given and this invention is explained concretely. [0052] water-soluble starch, and a water soluble cellulose derivative, as a thickener. composition, it is preferred to blend water soluble polymer compounds, such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyacrylate, blended with an aqueous composition of this invention. In order to raise especially viscosity of an aqueous spray for preventing static electricity, an anti-blocking agent, fire retardant, lubricant, a tackifier, etc. can be perfume, an antiseptic, a fluorescent brightener, an antioxidant, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, a reinforcing agent, a [0024]According to the purpose, a thickener, a plasticizer, a defoaming agent, paints, colorant, a bulking agent, section in 90 to aqueous emulsion 50 usual weight section (solid content conversion). purpose can be enough reached by ten to fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 50 weight to a coat of an aqueous emulsion from which aquosity is not acquired. If it is the purpose of giving aquosity, the emulsion 1 usual weight section (solid content conversion) are preferred, and it is \*\* to a coat. They are some \*\* containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 99 weight section (solid content conversion) and 50 to aqueous mechanical properties, such as the adhesion of substrate HE of a coat, intensity, ductility of a coat, 50 to fluorineadding the usual aqueous emulsion is not acquired, \*\* of a coat in order to fully maintain aquosity and to raise effects of giving aquosity, it is unchanging with 100 weight sections in 99 or more weight sections, and an effect of fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion is \*\* to a coat at ten or less weight sections, there are few (solid content conversion) by 90 to aqueous emulsion 1 usual weight section (solid content conversion). A although not limited, it is used for ten to fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 99 weight section or protective colloid, and particle diameter is 0.1-10 micrometers. A rate to blend changes with purposes, and These aqueous emulsions are manufactured by the usual emulsion polymerization using a surface-active agent acrylonitrile rubber latex, and polyisoprene rubber latex, is raised, in addition, a proper emulsion can be used. emulaions, such as a styrene acrylic resin aqueous emulaion, styrene-butadiene rubber latex, styrene butadiene trademark) system resin aqueous emulsion, Although rubber RATTEKUSU, such as thermoplastics aqueous vinyl acetate acrylic resin aqueous emulsion, A vinyl acetate BEOBA (shell chemicals company; registered and a vinyl acetate system resin aqueous emulsion, Ethylene and a VCM/PVC system resin aqueous emulsion, a system resin aqueous emulsion, a styrene resin aqueous emulsion, An acrylic resin aqueous emulsion, ethylene for paper coating, adhesives, etc., and a synthetic rubber emulsion is also contained. Specifically A vinyl acetate adnosity synthetic resin emulaion conventionally used for a binder for paints, a textiles processing agent, a binder synthetic resin aqueous emulsion. As an aquosity synthetic resin emulsion to blend, what is necessary is just an [0023]A fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion of this invention can be used mixing it with a content 100 weight section of a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulaion. the amount in particular of hardening reaction compound used is not limited, it is one to 20 weight section to solid compound, a diethylene urea derivative, a blocking isocyanate, and two or more epoxy groups are used. Although issin; a plocking isocyanate is the most preferred although a compound etc. which have an isocyanate hardening reaction compound - that is, Thermosetting resin, such as melamine resin, an epoxy resin, and phenol group, etc. are made to contain, of course, it will harden similarly, a compound which reacts to hydroxyl as a hardening compound reacts to this hydroxyl. If other functional groups, for example, a carboxyl group, an amino acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion in a case of using together with a hardening reaction compound. A ethylenic unsaturated monomer especially as a monomer composition for manufacturing a fluorine-containing by carrying out in this way improves remarkably. It is preferred to use alpha which has hydroxyl, and beta-

making it heat-harden using a blocking isocyanate preferably especially, and solvent resistance of a film produced with a fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion obtained by this invention. It is the method of

was carried out by the rubbing test by toluene, 100 times was borne, solvent resistance was improving and the was performed, and it cooled even to the room temperature. When the resistance to solvents test of the cured film \*\*\*\*\* was performed on condition of for [ 150 more \*\*x ] 30 minutes, hardening by an isolation isocyanate group Akinari chemical industry incorporated company) was camed out to the aluminum board, and it dried at 80 \*\*. N, 10phr \*\*\*\* and after mixing uniformly, coating of the N'-diethyleneurea aquosity dispersion liquid (made by Example 3 by sodium hydroxide 5% 5-7, the diphenylmethanebis- 4 of 23 % of the weight of active principles, 4"-[0029]After adjusting pH to the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer adueous emulsion obtained in example 4 obtained. emulsion polymentation was performed and the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion was [0028]Using the monomer composition of the example 3 table 1, by the same operation as Example 1, the radical and performed the same operation as Example 1 after that. By this processing, the mean particle diameter of the monomer pre emulsion was set to about 0.2 micrometer, voltage homogenizer (GAULIN INC. make MANTON GAOLIN LABORATORY HOMOGENIZER form 15M-6TA). by the same technique as example 2 Example 1, it processed once by pressure 8,000P.S.I. using the high [0027] After agitating and obtaining the pre emulsion of the monomer composition of Table 1 with a magnet stirrer evaluation, the larger one [ number ] is \*\* more at R1 to R10. Aquosity is high. examination length of 100 mm estimated hydrature. \*\*JIS.P8137 performed the valuation basis of hydrature. In the sample. \*\* of the sample which carried out coating to the aluminum plate according to JIS.P8137 The 10%, and it dried at 80 \*\*, was further neglected within the desiccator on about the 10th, and was considered as camed out to the aluminum plate with the wire rod of #40 after adjusting to 5-7 with sodium hydroxide solution \*\*Coating of the pH of the measurement fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion of hydrature was made from Nicomp Instruments Inc. 370 submicron particle. The particle diameter of the test-method emulsion was measured using the diameter analyzer of product model aqueous emulsion at an aluminum plate \*\* whose hydrature is good at R9 Aquosity was shown. micrometer, and is produced by carrying out spreading desiccation of this fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer of the tunic which the mean particle diameter of this fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion is 0.2 concentration and the stable fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion of pH 2.2 were obtained. \*\* were added further, it agitated for 1 hour, and the reaction was terminated. As a result, 43 % of the weight of every 15 minutes. After the end of dropping, 10% and 10% of the reducing agent solution of the catalyst solution was held at 55-60 \*\*, and divided and added 60% and 60% of the reducing agent solution of the catalyst solution about 3 hours more nearly continuously than a dropping funnel. In the meantime, the temperature in a reactor catalyst solution further after 10-minute progress, the remaining monomer pre emulsions were dropped over solution of the catalyst solution were added. After adding 10% and 10% of the reducing agent solution of the monomer pre emulsion which performed steamy ultrasonic irradiation, and 10% of the reducing agent with the dropping funnel, the thermometer, and the nitrogen gas introducing pipe to 55 \*\*, 20% was taught for the 0.5g dejonized water A 9.5g agliator, a reflux condenser, After carrying out temperature up of the reactor provided 0.25g deionized water 9.3 g Reducing agent solution Super light C(made by Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Co., Inc.) Catalyst solution Par butyl H69 (made by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd.) 0.73g Emulgen 911 (made by Kao Corp.) another container, the catalyst solution and the reducing agent solution were created as follows. out bubbling of the monomer pre emulsion by nitrogen gas, mean particle diameter fell to about 0.2 micrometer. In 60 minutes using the ultrasonic transmitter (W-210R Honda Electronics Co., Ltd.) of frequency 40KHZ, carrying mean particle diameter of about 1 micrometer was obtained. Then, when ultrasonic irradiation was performed for deionized water to monomer mixed liquor, and it agitates with a magnet stirrer, The monomer pre emulsion with a

considered as uniform monomer mixed liquor. Add 2.5 (polyoxyethylene-alkyl-phenyl-ether sodium sulfate) g and the surface-active agent solution which comprises 48g of 0.25g of phosphoric acid disodium and 12 monohydrate

940 / age4

heat-curing reaction was checked.

radical emulsion polymerization was performed and the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion minutes, except the mean particle diameter of the monomer pre emulsion having been about 0.1 micrometer, the [0030]Using the monomer composition of the example 5 table 1, ultrasonic irradiation was performed for 120

Akinari chemical industry incorporated company) was carried out to the aluminum board, and it dried at 80 \*\*. It N, 10phr \*\*\*\* and after mixing uniformly, coating of the N'-diethyleneurea aquosity dispersion liquid (made by Example 5 by sodium hydroxide 5% 5-7, the diphenylmethanebis- 4 of 23 % of the weight of active principles, 4'-(0031)After adjusting pH to the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion obtained in example 6 was obtained by the same operation as Example 1.

performed, and it cooled even to the room temperature. When the resistance to solvents test of the cured film was heat-treated on condition of for [ 150 more \*\*x ] 30 minutes, hardening by an isolation isocyanate group was

camed out by the rubbing test by toluene, 100 times was borne, solvent resistance was improving and the heat-

curing reaction was checked.

Example 3 at  $\mathrm{H}^{10}$ . When the aqueous composition was applied and dried at the glass plate, the coat was formed aqueous composition as Example 1. It is \*\* when aquosity was investigated. Hydrature was the same as that of out uniformly, and the aqueous composition was obtained. It is \*\* by the technique same about the obtained emulsion polymerization by using polyvinyl alcohol as protective colloid was added, agitation mixing was carried weight section (solid content conversion) with a mean particle diameter of 1 micrometer produced by the usual obtained in example 7 Example 3. Vinyl acetate (80) and dibutyl maleate (20) copolymer aqueous emulaion 20 [0032]To fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 80 weight section (solid content conversion)

and adhesion power was investigated, as compared with the fluonne-containing scrylic copolymer emulaion

composition was obtained. It is the technique same about the obtained aqueous composition as Example 1, and 8 surface-active agent as an emulsifier - in addition, Agitation mixing was carried out uniformly and the adveous with a mean particle diameter of 0.5 micrometer produced by the usual emulaton polymentation by using example obtained in Example 3 to ethyl acrylate polymer aqueous emulaion 70 weight section (solid content conversion) [0033]@notine-containing acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion 30 weight section (solid content conversion) independent obtained in Example 3, it was improving remarkably.

aquacus composition was applied and dried at the glass plate, the coat was formed and adhesion power was is \*\*. It is \*\* when aquosity was investigated. Hydrature was the same as that of Example 3 at R<sub>10</sub>, When the

investigated, as compared with the fluorine-containing acrylic copolymer emulsion independent obtained in

Example 3, it was improving remarkably.

[Table 1] [0034]

	イステクンコぞ・ソエルイ				00L<		>100
	資本資	6.8	Ot H	Or A	or A	91 A	oi a
1	( 1dg) イーネマジンと外でマロて				101		01
1		0	0	0	0	0	0
1	Не	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
	(4つ) 裏部	001>	001>	00L>	<100	00L>	001>
	(%) 道家	£4	43	43	64	43	43
u 3	間和台東	3	3	3	3	3	3
499	双點合重	09	09	09	09	09	09
-	(改) 011 至千餘の針期及	5.0	5.0	2 :0	0.2	1.0	1.0
\$ F	一		0				
1	<b>回报教養題</b> 〇	0		0	0	0	0
	(株) flu 当千姓の針柱第一そーをスイッネヤマ	ı	ı	ı	ŧ	l	L
	強小いたて	ς	9	5	S	7	2
1	<b>ソートドロキシエチルメタクリレート</b>			ς	ç	10	01
1	4-1146×4+6-7		50				
	4-1146×4+6-4	06	09	92	99	83	83
	4-11(47N+I (N+4+0+N(-N))-8	S	12	52	52	S	S
		1	S	ε	ħ	5	9
			×		84	leil.	

[0035]Except not ultresonnealing in comparative example 1 kmlent the radical polymentation was performed completely like Example 1, it was generated so much by the gelling thing during the polymentation. Prite emulsion containing a gelling thing is """(ed.) after the end of a polymentasion, and it is " by the same technique as Example 1. It is " when hydrature was investigated. Aquosity was not accepted. [0036]without using beta-(perfluence octyl) ethyl acrylate using the monomer composition of the comparative assemble 2, bit of the comparative scanning as a the comparative example 2 bible 2, it did not ultrasonically and but by the same operation as the comparative example 1, the usual

Asample & table 6, it did not uits sconicate, but by the same operation as the comparative example 1, in the team in a more mission may be included by the technique same about the obtained acrylic (meta) copolymer aqueous emulaion after the end of a polymentzation as Example 1, it is \*\* when hydrature was investigated. Aquosity was not accepted. [[0037]] it is beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate about the monomer mixed liquor used in comparative example 3. Example 1, fmolk n-butyl methacrylate 94mol% acrylic acid The acrylic copolymer aqueous emulaion was betained tilke Example 1, somethyl methacrylate 94mol% acrylic acid The acrylic copolymer aqueous emulaion was acrylic copolymer aqueous emulaion as Example 1, it is \*\*. When hydrature was investigated. Aquosity was acrylic copolymer aqueous emulaion as Example 1, it is \*\*. When hydrature was investigated. Aquosity was acrylic copolymer.

not accepted.

[0039]Except having used trifluoroethylmethacrylate instead of beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate using the Example 1 was performed, and the acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion was obtained, it is "by the technique same about the obtained, it is "by the technique to a same about the obtained acrylic copolymer aqueous emulsion after the end of a polymerization as Example 1, it

is \*\* when hydrature was investigated. Aquosity was not accepted.

[0039]beats-(perfluoro steary) ethyl acrylate was used instead of beta-(perfluoro octyl) ethyl acrylate used in comparative example 5 Example 1. beta-(perfluoro steary)) ethyl acrylate did not dissolve in n-butyl methacrylate, and expensity acrylate and season of sple to be obtained. An aqueous en if it performed utrasconic irradiation, a uniform monomer pre emulsion was not able to be obtained even if it performs are anualision polymerization.

[0000]

[Table 2]

1	イステヤンゴテ・ンエルイ					
1	敦木雜	0.8	9.8	9.81	ੰਬ	
1	( Jrdg ) イーネマジントかんゃロア					
1	對京安台重	х	0	0	0	×
1	Hq			2.2	2.2	
1	(4つ) 東珠	-	_	<100	00L>	
	(%) 類型	-	_	43	43	
1	間和台重	3	3	3	3	
w	頭點合棄	09	09	09	09	
	(株) 用以 至于此心给更现			2.0	0.2	×
##	一キトナンティ王高〇					
	野奴或音鼓〇			0	0	
급8	(代) BU当千体の針半数一で一やスイッネヤア	ı	Į.	ı	ı	×
	<b>麺</b> れじたて	ç	S	S	ç	5
	イーコングのメンチエンキロドゴーS					
	1-1166×11+1-7					
	1-1146×14-1	06	\$6	76	06	06
	イーソいくてハキエ (ハいてテスロドハてー?()-8					ς
	イーノリクセメルチエロポルてリイ				ŝ	
	4-111774+I (N+7+0+N7-11)-8	S	0	ı		
		ī	3	ε	ħ	5
			71	X#	1	Ti.

[D641] [Effect of the Invention]Stability and "Aduosity and "The microparticulate fluoride content acrylic aquaous amulscitned by dissolving a polymentzation component in a monomer, distributing microparticulate underwater and polymentzing underwater. \*And it is "by using this emulsion component uning together with other substances. Aquosity and "" It can be used for the various application alone or using together with other substances. Aquosity and "" It can be used for the various application which needs oiliness.

[.enob noitslans1T]

homogenizing treatment to minimize the entution particles into diameters of  $\sim$ 0.3 mu (preferably 0.3-0.05 mu), followed by radically polymenting the particles to provide the objective emulsion. presence of a surfactant. The emulsion is preferably subjected to an ultrasonic wave-radiating treatment or to a high pressure hydroxyl group-containing alpha,beta-chylenic unsaturated monomer copolymentable with the componenta A and B, and (D) some other alpha, beta-chylenic unsaturated monomer copolymentable with the componenta A, B and C are emulatified in water in the earboxyl group-containing alpha, beta-eitylenic unsaturated monomer copolymenzable with the component A, (C) 0-25mol % of a perfluoroalkyl acrylate monomer and an alpha, bcta-chylanie unsaturated monomer and subsequently radically copolymerizing the mixture, CONSTITUTION: (A) 2,40mol, % of a 6-12C alkyl group-having perfluoroalkyl acrylate monomer, (B) 0.1-15mol, % of a PURPOSE: To produce the subject emulsion having excellent water-repettency, oil repetiency and stability by emulsitying a Abstract of JP5017538

# View INPADOC patent family

Scienty number(s): JP19910264266 19910711

Application number: JP19910264266 19910711 - entobeau:

C08E555/05

C0845/17; C08450/00; C084530/00; C084535/00; C08733/00; (IbC1-1); C0845/54; C084550/54; CO8E3724' CO8E3737' CO8E3073' CO8E320/04' CO8E320/24' CO8E33707' CO8E33704' CO8E33719'

- international: Classification:

HOECH2L GOZEI KK :tneoilqqA SHIMOKAWA WATARU, FUKAZAWA YUJI

> 1883-01-58 Publication date:

Publication number: JP5017538

VOLEOUS EMULSION AND COMPOSITION THEREFOR WELHOD FOR PRODUCING FLUORINE-CONTAINING ACRYL COPOLYMER

# **号备佣公额出销龄(II)**

# (A) 辦公指科關公(SI)

## (91) 竹荷幹園本日(6t)

1//801/1/55444.XI	7842-41 7842-41	MMT MBP MLU	\$55\05 \$\sqrt{0.00}\$
刑盡示去游封	1.9 科魯斯療內穴	<b>各名限額</b>	(91) Int CI',

(頁 8 全) 7 歳の更朱鎬 朱龍未 朱龍査著

		人壓分(47)	夫赛 瓜菊 土野来
			内而疾而两翰并会定将加合人
			就备0555為予律東大阔差小與國籍
		禁師發(SL)	二等 兇器
			内视频隔栅柱会定耕如合人
			就备0888孩子简東大部登小県岡韓
		客现委(ST)	菊 川干
日頭田(22)	日11日7(1991) 李克海平		東京都港区赤坂4丁目10番33号
			が会友秘責合イスキヘ
(12) 田敷銀舟	位	Y)MSH (14)	89 121 1000

| 成表路の子U. 近去古意輝のくEにハケエ当木本合置共采ハリセで素とて含 (稀各の原経) (b3)

%10wg b~6 '46 **本品中的部本型**( イモエー8、Dの代以端土な撤庫合施共3(2)、(8)、(A) 31土(G) 0~52mo1% お量単成的不到くりそ エー名 、かるで存金基化ペキロドコな館両台重共 (B) , (A) 加土 (O) % | ome ! ~ ! '0 かくイモエー 8、かるで許多基代ぐキなれれな前面合重共与(A) 331 (B) %10w05~ お鼠単系イーノいてていキバ 2 てロヤバCーバるで許多高パキパでのSI~3環察局(A) 【日東宋報】 【四路の水間将件】 (Z)

盤▲木▼鶯▲ 、口削勝るで客言を表でて (帝芸の来跡)

。さい丁大孝多用件の子も丁界楽は然、さなる こび富引掛製板の観発却平正 、又 、式き丁れち用終引挙 除工成議、廃棄劫、廃工成職職、さべ由墅の等いき大松 果依汚視るい丁パ憂コ盐品整振機構、よこを示多卦態▼

の 許多基小キれてのSI~3数案項(A) ヤルロヤルマじイ 、ベトマントロヤルてモイモ 、おご出 たるす恋魔を脂肪るすぎ含多案ででされる【€000】

コ高線の脂肪るで許含多案ででな必無単成強不動くしそ て一月、00.6円とを最代子がくロネバビのを発力する。 展出席、プロボ よるながあ不いなさなおけれなし合黒で 五部コペカるの下料量単の料及お丁屋常は背前, なるあ なる芸式さず合置をお量単時燃不動くイモエー8、26 す存合を基小キハマロヤハマ 、 ムお古るする産会対量単 ポイトペイポオでてのふなくそりニタかでて 、ベトイイ

**決空ブいなご面界は計断▼磁▲水▼鍵▲のムパトで離**機 るで許合き基ハキハマロネハて式ー 、又。るい丁パ末屋 なくころかちや計ゴ腺器多質型の許容素やでプ用型の置 し、この単量体の価格は非常に高いため、出来るだけ少 かる。さいておるい用価等な(るも頭細とお着単来1 Œ 一ついるマンサ格多数量単イーづいるを大る対量単イー 1(144) 4-1(146×1/41/40+1/4+1-1(1 ペペパキパペロヤパペ 、対フノムお蓋単成数不計ぐりそ エー名、204下音を基化キパマロヤパマ [4000] \*ないこはらい世

供多くEでパケエ部機さを存合を基れキパヤロヤパヒア Cよご送台級外界の常面されち銭券収券量単へ (干値) 夢の表えてし由鋒を除木さなるこれち小丁の離割難機 祭の~木の本意単系イーノリセドバキバドロヤバビーバ るで許多基化キ化での21~3億高級、しかし、るいフ 作志屋なくとくハアエカノと斡旋を水さかか全支の枠人 ◆類類討論典の脂肪び煮熟式合園の物盤単【8000】 \*\$11249 い用コ産者水料量単深イーイリセミルキルミロヤルヒー

ハさで存み基小キルでのSI~8歳素処、それ占こるか

>なし被除に関係の時、0なる本益単の本は丁級第、3

るな〉及びでまるが及職のもかるです多計品請却基化キ **ルベロドバス、J.休.J. よいすれる政権とこる名す**的原

松功式の基化ギルてロオロての離長 、片は背上るす炭解

所にフルオロアルキル基が離然と配列することによって

5 本型がおれな特殊が3をかる。 さったが提出はよこる OS

[0000] その報節を動に継ょう。 N.成去式査練のく E でパケエ潜水料合無共(さず開踏ら

果れじる下丁世科会系れじる下むよは承れじるを大) 茶 **れいでて (をえ) 深ゃて言ふれ違い治路▼盤▲当却本▼** @▲式し強化コ中必線水制即既本 (種代用)体の土薬施1

Oh 影響の子対離代ろく E C. A. P. 工動水の子薄癬剤合薄共系

木る下く代丸奥主きと始合出土外頭をすすさ基をすな丸 3.子診療機、3く€でパマエ對水の干診療枠合選共深√

いるて来でて合式は古津通コ更る原来館 【8 距米糖】

対数本合真共系化リセミ梨でC含るなら小子は対社のm

4 2 0 .0~m4 8 .0 遊遊式作名歌雑せより出れてかけ

ち漁品ご取 [ ゆけずいの 4 」いむ [ 摩永橋 [ 8 更永橋]

パアエ對木均合無共承パリセモ探ッて含式れち旋踢コ陣

I 代けでいのと Jいな I 更永福さる 丁 動小り セア 竹 本量

単呼随不封くリモエー8、0さで許多蒸れぐキホれれな 誰で合意共
とお意単
ネイー
し
じ
ん
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ー

パるで許多基八キハでの21~8歳来始 【4更余額】

合選共采れいでて落やて含みれる類品コ2却立ま「原牧

聞るあすイーイリイヤバモエ (バモイヤロヤバベーバ)

- 自水物量準系イー√じんでパギパヤロをパてーパるを

ハアエ對水均合置共系ハリセで業でて含,式パち舞踊コ

により分類和子の知性を 0.3 4 加以 1 とする耐水場 1

野型一やトナジホ田高幻式車棹衆落音励、遊式むち薄役

小洋コ中水丁い田多陸姓名高部共多本農単 【2 原水糖】

対水料合置共承小いてて無いて含るする蟾替きとこるす

合重れ代なそろゆアノおと辞録の不足而以 6 、0 多型算

O 干部增长,步者增长35,环3中水下41用多限参告面积多

れいでて森でて含される舞踊コ 3 摩泉器

[施羅女職報の施發]

。 体型部分木さする代類要主多

[ / 新出期]

**、くらくハアエガ木の子** 

出代政権のくまら

[E原水網]

○ヨンの製造方法。

おれ武線のくをじパアエ

が大意識のく E V. U. アエ對木料

るく E で A マエ 並水脂物 あ合る & す m u O I ~ I . O vo

**小田舎か行われないばかりか、ゲル化物を除いた、エマ** 大される薄陽3単1かけずいのもJいな1単次間(S) **序な玄史、J 主発力量を体部分(で3中合産らいなかち** 潜伏コ状薬火薬 いならなおがわなかち遊代コ子違いち くらでパアエ赤木や合選共系パリゼで築でて含式は古灘 小ゴ更、ケのるきすき大な経緯の子路増化式まおすれる アカリル酸である調水項1ないし3のいずれか1項に配 しべし 。を下層化コポア44世名旅遊計画代を締合面のこ **小村屋単町燈不動くしモエー8、D 6 で許多基れぐギギ** プリ解除コーヤ/子の他を刺冠準をで言を基れずれて口 4.人な旅行合業共乙が最単系イーマリセミルキルミロを たいてーハ 、料理確本施け子 、いむ来出為得外く E じん パペーパるを育ま基パキパでの21~3項無処 (4) アエの一マくチ ,>臓の人ご中のパゴミケのいき大仏剣 お衣飯機のくまぐれマエ セると、パーフルオロアルキル基を有する単盤体は環水 掛水料合塩共茶小Uで下菜でて合される際語ご 2 おさま 5つん まご 中水 コキコ C よの台第3ん件の家戲 【0 I 0 0】 OF 「 単永和るあすイー リリセアハモエ (ハモセキロネルワ \*を利力 ーパ) - 8 込み盤単来イーイじでて小キルてロヤルてー し、特別維急水合でも代別 1/今で許多基小年小での21~6施客間(A) (2) 要主きらくをでパケエ卦木器總施合るあずmu01~1 。出衣鼓媒の . 0 込み望かの不能地なるくとないを工力水ので放着場合 くをなれて工

本本合

主共系れ

してて

葉でて合

、され

さ **魔共祭がいてて茶でて含される練頭コる際永額** 練品コIPを商るする不足mu 6 .0多数遊の干跡遊社 ひよい野球一世トセジホ田高お点ま検照常容融 、着させ **漁屋か木よする代漁農主きる神合小か小野るすする基る** 本権代出界に対すがいて、本人のは、大学に対し、大学に対し、 (2) で表現と干球療道、よくをそれアエカ木の干球療物合置 おさ出題のくまでパマエ 共采れいてて落ゃて含式パミ郷語ご取る駅水船 (8) 対水均台流共承小いでて来でて含る下と熔砕さらこる下 。く E U ルマエカ OE 合画れたいそうやすしなら遊録の不足血は E . O 多型鍵 木の七部窓内台裏天糸小いでく茶でく古るおされて砂塘 の子遊遊代、社会遊代小岸四中水下40用金階熱新面果多 %10m3p~6 76 が歴単的な不動で (D) 上記(A), (B), (C) と共業合可能な上記以外のu, B-エチレ 0~5 2mo1% お最単成銀不逊くイモ エーロ 、a るを存ぎ基化でキロドンが設定合置共5 (B) 、(A) 別土 (C) % lower~ r '0 小部和事業体 9410 S~40m **公田市光イーイル4** てハキハてロヤバCーNるす存金基ハキハてのSI~3度業場(A) (1) \* 寄うくをでれて工能器さすす合き基小中小てロヤハマブ 、出版資本、0まで [6000] 廿古法程含朴榮顯寺 , 髮式廿古燈代5百丁 美毗多水川獺 "水小水小水 祭務条数本の組織さり存合を基小キれてロヤバでかし合 タンコスホら供きくEVAマエ服務るで許含を基小すべ 国小代でそう中部高熱許、対方で終された金額周3月10 ヤロドバマが放送とで行き合業パカなその水ブノコイル るでき1-2年開酵、あれれぐめで趣園却とこる得多く MME 、0多番子母のくをでパアエイで減さるコ零更級 **E VA V 工服機さす許含多基ハキハてロおいて** O よ 3 合 一サトセジチホ田高むいる各様開放音版 , コさち , 勢六 塩小界アンコ本様多付当本 、コ苺のこ 、い多大体向降る し海中含くモビハアエイ下本量単丁し強化コ中木を砂魚 財料量単位合きお量単系イーソリセアハキハアロネルビ のくをぐれアエ 、おれもひ点から成都を最前頭の除效部 一八るすぎを基れキれての21~3歳素焼 ,果詰れは重 OL 面界、C かい用を除数部面界系案とてな程券コルカるす **多祭得家錦討ら菩陀経本【宛手のめ式るす苑稿多顧編】 点始を対定支、U雲水顧問ご卦宝安のくをじれずこる**か [8000] **当コロ合き加密器許並水路式率。☆cゆむきす希腊地服** -7 間の力全党のヘ本人や契頼さなるこれ是各体製器器各当

(2000) \*\$42.\* 本類の意を的効果、計了形式のこ、しかし、みあずのき

本の客級産を増すことによって乳化塩台を行おうとする

て、右科30123002 補料関米、加料20000) 第3本型単発イーリレベや人名す方金基小キれてロギル

.A371

CAな来がおおおさい見る何多くECAや工職機るで許容

多基パキパヤロヤパでい夏の封宝埂、サち音嵐れたで ラジカル電音させ、撃定性の良いフルオロアルキル基を

鼓頭で肝木多ぬ盤単系イーリリセでるす許多基化キれて

ロ卡パでの登容膜コ木【眼睛るするさよし光神地神経】

なれぐキハれそエく雖れしてを大、れそと聞れじてを大 OS エー名、D&でドタ基れぐキホれたな弱い台単共と勾業 単原イーリリイでパキルでロネルビーバるで言う基小キ 4(ての51~) 機構機合けさい用ご問題本 [3100] · C CP (K) KK

水の込む、いなうし生物すぐからくをでパケエい暴し然 成、この様なお水揺むくもでれてエス格プリコ類のこ、で なっなきア烈引きくとじれアエイている脳の歌干部、5 いない用ご量を支険計計面保采券でで、うる大憩を※1 omo∧ 、式車 。いなパラ奇込数本▼離本、>な改果飲 ある。2m01米未郷では、パーフルオロアルキル基の 2、計量用勢の必量単系イーイじんでパキパでロをパビ ーハるで許多基パキパでの21~3 嫌素拠 [b 100]

いしった) が終ましい。 C. F. + (8- (11-7)1+0+5+11) IFITA などが挙げられる。特に、CH: =CHCO: C: H. CH2 =C (CH2) CO2 C2 H4 C1 2 F2 6 CH3 = C (CH3) CO3 C3 H4 C1 6 E3 1 ' CH\* = CHCO: C: H\* C' : E: :

CH1 = CHCO; C1 H, C1 0 P1 1, CH3 =C (CH3) CO2 C2 H4 C8 E1 4 CH3 =C (CH3) CO2C2H4C6F13, CH: =CHCO: C: H' C: E: 1

CH: =CHCO: C: H' C' F' ; , おえ時、お丁JS救援単条イ

一ついるていキパマロセパマーハるで存み基パキパマの SI~8 嫌素点(A) るれるい用コ卵酸本[EI00] よるいて大きものきるいてしき寄り封

宝宝のくといれてエイト外盤単位本自本配単系イーノリ ない。本発明者はパペーフルオロアルキル基を有するアク 体が折出したり、ゲル化物が多量に生成する様なことは 20 合理制いるあお遺単来イーノリウでるできを基パキパで 付款の対策体管無くをくれをエニミのととなり原始が存 多廃機宜定出席お去式の時軽本 がそころ【2100】

ようとあり 離常の台重く E でい アエニミがパン 。六来アパちろそをJ アノ蘇樹が采小県 コ中合重といなし用労多れ一にれて帰高, ではアパら成 はよこるあず彼宵かくたそせキハウパーにれて帰高すし **と旅☆女小坪、おコで行き合置くEでパアエニミお☆皮** OI 引動のこ \*さいておる要とされていなけ襲引中台重り ☆大量の子 , ムコさるも丁千姓職の干息mu さ . 0 th 選子隊のくをでパアエイでお屋単 パシピアしるお合連 くとでハアエニミ却出れるかち合意ハれいそり内下が結 頂きべきぶれたエイとお置車式修2つそこ【1100】

よいよきすづ降開発音段に関すて単型一サトナ でチホ丑高知よ所、J用特定版多述式価値で、いるま刊 なくこと言多類化でよコやーやトイジチ本田高なるでは 朋多踏音跳 、コの式るせち創代コ酢や癖 。るるれ要灸る の特殊は認められない。少なくともの。3 4m以下にす

、小モエ動小しても人、ハモト節小してもと; ハモスエ 類れじせてのふおれぐキハれもよる類れじせて、れそと 増小してて、小モエ錯小してて、小モト離小してて; 小 モスエルニソの当む 、小モスエルニソの難くかれたか J並代でかっか、パニソ館とまりが、ロー位で分岐し、 ころ婚権 、おアしと本品単印館不替くしモエー8 、200 代以33.6.4.1 (C) , (B) , (A) おろくなり好ましくない。 本発明に用いられる検記 1%である。25mol%を競えると、硬化後の皮酸が ~40mo1%T&D, 好定し<は5~20mo1%T 40 は, 0~25mo1%T&D, 好定し<は5~15mo 最用勢の神量単時館不効くくモエー8,00をで許多基 小くキロイコ。みれな行ぶ代表が表面小類、ひなる基本 対体器パペキロドコブいなご帰返嫌ぶし供表を偿合が決 京小野コ>3、J土向な当本▼嚴▲でよるるで用売多枠 量単成端不対くイモエー8、20ですす多基小シキロドコ 、水いよきて>なし用勢ご幹、紅本豊単成盤不登としそ エー8、ひるや許多基小シキロイコ。6来出用助きで懸 イヤきて遊れ一人エの子 、料本計無幾五な船のイーノリ **クマルモエジキイサマイサマ ノーノリカをメルモエジ** キイサでイサでは大門大門大門大川大川大村 1001 8 100] 08 ・となる対象はとなるー

1(144)(304/5+/エビー8-C+ロギコー2 'Y ーリリカモメルチアシキロドコータ ベンモズシキロド A、1-4リセイテルーロリセくフキケート、L、A ーイをこれもエジキャパトロいると- 、8ールチエジキ ロオコー8 イーヘルタンパスログロログーモーぐキロ 13-8 '4-1646×1(3□£/s+□13 '4-1' いんてんりロヤジキロドコ ノーマいくをメルチエジキ ロイメータ ,イーイじんぞれきエジキロイメール ,お丁 Jと対象単的内部不計してモエー8、20です音が基本にキ ロドコな諸両各直共乙執産単時歳不赴ベイモエー8、D るで許多高小シキホル氏(B) 5 お益単イーリリカア パキパエロドパピーパるも許全基パキパでの21~3 横 素拠 (A) 頭前をおるい用づ砂架本(D) 【7100】 。さるな点火のとむ、るすて急な卦本梅の離虫、くる

大動会が10m31 , 水末 , いな>しま刊5のるで生発 佐めかいたコ中寺界 , のよし小枠盤 , のあち 代十不)を対 京定のくとじハアエホバさ得、お丁橋未※10m1.0 \*であり、好ましくは2.5~10mol\*である。 1 om 3 I ~ I . O 、加墨用頭の物量単時週不對く 4 モ 

▼艦▲六け船けち哨좭のよる果族の基パキれてロヤルて ーパ、>なでで体制され付行ご会交体合産小児、でもご ちょるで用助き本量単内商不当くしモエー名 いるです 多基小シキホルた。るれる村準外等小モスエて一八強く ロセト 、パモスエケーハ鰡ハーアて 、錦八一アて 、パモ スエヒーハ頭くトリア、強くトリア、強く十口で、強小 いでやえ、強小いでで、おすしる本最単的流不動くりそ

- 終えーロルナ事務本 , 人よんとができます。 ひょうり りょうり りょうしょ 水溶性でんぶん、水溶性セルロース でっこう アードイン いた: 磁器対外機機のとな脂増パー/エフ、超薄でキホ エ、翩翩くミモト、されなすめ合かるすみ云と基小ぐキ は間様に硬化される。硬化反応化合物としては、ヒドロ 1、出る存金を表しまで、基小でキャルはおえ降基準言 の機能は "各市表別な総合小小班と基化にキロドコのコ ・パン生物体とこさを限労を必益単成的不対
  ンイモニー 私の格をしては、特に、ヒドロキシル基を有するは、8 教養単のあれるす影響多く同じパマエカ木材台進共深小 する、機化反応化合物と併用する場合の含フッ葉プラリ 工向>1番枚数階落幅はムペトとされる哲プしの類のこ
  - 、丁芸式るかさ小野様ブい用金イーキてぐいトかんでロ なれた台側を配合することが好ました。 特に対象してはプ 通が表式くまなれて工力水本台選共采れいるて深いて含 式作る修丁でよる物質本 、お台幕る作るの本コ単位的所 落構 , 37谷 , プリム修动脉(モマパケエガ木枠台翼共采 NUCて素でて含えれる終了でよる映画本 [5200] \*いなおマス
- されち家婦以替、来出用助い物の服飾い辺となたぐそえ そて、協議解、結構えそれ、スそれ、イバャイスで、活 本、ゴム、木材、金属、コンクリート、石膏、ALC 30 丸、森、赤森木、資砂油塩、よりブノンは基やベトギーロ 類、0.65丁供存な機化くトモーに面光式し供店を到的▼ 盤▲、熱水▼盤▲の際点、3時、よきがかよるさを用型 **以用きごろな廃禁器、除味器イベネオ、廃工試験、険額** 受嫌疑 、一やくトバ用体盤さいておち用法が第一枚く 6 性などにも優れている。従って、合成機能水性エマルジ 71、粉熟烛、耐燥烛、耐光性、耐寒品性、精型性、精D より、▲録▼水性、▲盤▼治性に優れた皮閣が形成さ ゴムコさを繰済 、計勝改勝く E V 小ア工券本券合憲共業 √モス、スセッキをムヒくエジをで・く√モスかくεジ 65 パリセヤ葉ッと含まれる得丁とよぶ砂軽本 [1500]
  - "コピカラのなが、現場ではついます。 く E C.小ア工計水コ新瀬ケ系水、やサ用墩を探探を場合 直共系人じてて素でて合けよご神経本 。さるケ田跡の米 [omg≱~6,76,0&5/量の0製点が線を撤用票 成は、単意体全盤より(A),(B),(B) 単重体の 出場の料量単内数不卦
    √でエー3、20
    への代は国際な器 [0020] (A), (B), (C) 準備体と共産合可 。 るきする ムニるい 用い 所能 架 全 荷台 かんこ
- 3で存合来でCOSなくセキハーnロヤルてーバルニS るけるい用ぶさな除容差、一やくトハ用工整理、解題及 01 ミーる、1 、くをヤーロロネイケーハイニンミート、1 、六虫。るれる智様ならなくたエジキャルリアモイモ ソーイメスぐらとれいていす マネスタイニョぐ ソ -46464166664 'AELNGGLU-048-N、ドミでれいでで、おすしと本盤単型熱薬は大まま語 官。るちアきろこるを飛歩下系統き盟34本最単治翻架約 【0019】また、これらの単盤体の一部を官能性また \*なれる対象なるな:4(リイニロリ
  - Q バンマイモス: ペモス工業時間本のとないそくで類小 アて、れそでご館ベトイア: れモスエ婚れじ そをえのち

- 成物の粘膜を高めるためにはポリピニルアルコール、ポ 銀売水コンム "るきでなるこるでき場を込む機を付益物 34、阪格、麻魚臓、豚やくキャロでは、豚丸高酸帯、廃 路縣別, 強光線白別、酸化防止剂、紫外等吸収剂、補強 ,将者 ,所故去 ,死色管 ,得趣 ,既然的 ,疾腹原 ,既然 #丁リ表式(8日、おご(株型版教木の脚発本 [♪ 5 0 0] 。される分数制(角目代表で (異難代例園)
- 随量額03~06くを公式マエ型木の常置は路線額0 S~0 I くどぐパンエ型水が台間光光パリのく深らに臭 、上げる予的目さ下を付き対水▼盤▲の心をJux表のは、 **ましく、皮肉に▲盤▼水性が得られないなける。** 砂水(糞漿代※图) 遊童車 I ~ 0 5 く E ぐれマエ豊本の 常置ろ(英雄代※園) 暗量重66~03くほびパマエ対 水林合麻共系パリセて茶でて合わらめたるかち上河多煮 時的無難のとな意中・遺跡の暴丸や計整後のへ材基の解 皮、一件離二代式を封水▼艦▲の離皮。いなける微体果 依るえ瓜多く E でいてエガ木の常盛、>なりは変も路線 業0011171以商量業66,>なの水果焼る大や多当 水▼隆▲コ陽丸却で不以商量置0 「 なく ∈ ぐ (( デエ会水 お合意共采いいてて深ゃて合。されるい限ツ(異感代徴 图) 福量直1~09く E C 小 C 工 お木の茶飯 3 (英菱代 ※展開 3 日本庫 6 0 0 1 く E ご √ ア エ 並 本 対 合 蓋 共 来 八 してて来でて言 がいなおすのさるれる歌頭 ,ひな異り よコ(26日 、1台版でする場。さるケーロ401~1 .0 以 野干球、アのさるれち数弾のよう合意小児の常数アい用 をドトロに脚科や除動計画程, おく E で A ケエ對木のさ れる。。<br />
  な来出用型なく<br />
  とで<br />
  れ<br />
  アエの<br />
  主<br />
  が<br />
  あれ されぬれたもそとそムとのよれたもでそそんとくってい ト 、たんでそそんとれいイニロいもで・くエゼゼセ・く 小マエ会本監修会を行っている。などの独内数性機関本性エマルション、などの発行数性機関本性エマルション、などの発行数性機関本性エマルション。 深小し セヤ・マリモス 、く E じハマエ お木組 撤系 (期間 機整: 基準かれよぐ) バヤン・ボニコ連絡 、くまで√マ エ登水館勝来小いでで・パニコ頭線、くをなれてエカ水 脳線ネベニコ小声・ペイモエ 、くをぐれマエか木部勝米 パニコ連絡・ベイモエ、ベモジパマエ対水機機深れじる て、くとじハアエ登木直路系くづそろ、くとじハアエ教 水説拗系パニソ館物 、計ご的本具 。されま含むく E でい アエムに読合、〉よ別パあすく E で 4 アエ協協議合 2 木 株様、一やくトバ用件盤の14米券 は7 フノくとでパマ 工品物項合当木さで台頭 。る来出れることを出頭ブリ台 新さく EC-4/マエ尹本部務和会 、おく EC-4/マエ尹本本 【6023】また、本処明の含プラ素アクリル米共富台 。るなび結構態02~1、丁づ枚コ路量度001代派
- 因のく E ぐれアエ 並木 本合 重共深れ い で て 霧 で て 含 , 1な (4次)55至波斯马奇 "对量积累(0000台沙况及外费 4/4) ま役を最かイーキてぐくトかりゃりてなるれるい用から イソシアネート、エポキシ基を2個以上有する化合物な

気肉) 強機代計水薬剤ベリモエだー 'N, N- 'A, p 02 パアエコでの海線本量単の1度で出来で発売与1回過渡 S 附 新 定 【 7 S O O 】

よっかんとり 本型 本水性が高い。 いき大の字腰5018さゆ18 お酪精 よっけきよコ 外告した。▲智▼木民の評価基準はJIS、P8137 **丁mm001品雑誌を選水▼資本の経路式し工機ご成ム** Gニミバス , J 専コ 7 E I 8 9 . 2 I L . オノム降越 丁ノ園姓日01時で内ーセーセぐモコるち、ブノ線時で 308 、J工業コ路ムウニミバヤアドマローサトワの0 10米水能化ナトリウム水溶液で5~7に解整後、#4 る掲載表【0 E 0 0】 04 会Haのくモビハアエ對木枠合属共承小リセて無セで音

# 京師の選水▼破▲

。式し宝飾丁い用多一サトラ七て舒 干燥VロセミとせのTE机子子牌 .onl sinom エマルションの粒子径は、Nicomp Instru 新衣雞減

# ・大つ示さ 対水▼艦▲な役員で8月割水▼艦▲の糖班る片さ得丁

.2.6

重合体水性エマルジョンをアルミニウム板に敷布転機し 共承小いもて無いて含のこ、ひあび加山 2.0 お部子族 こ。5分野かく E ぐん アエガ木 本合 重 共 示 ん い で て 落 や て 古む放安の2 .2 Hq ,※歳重843重数 ,果該の子。方 サム丁種多次及丁 J 特別問報1 人成多※0 I 蒸落株元数 3%0 Lの新溶解線3785、差下終下路。4次5位下J階 代ゴムン代さ 1 多米 0 3 新密隊示数 3 米 0 9 の 難熔線差 式末、J特料コプロる~8 8 計覧腺の内器表現、間のこ た約3時間かけて、都下ロートより連続的に関下した。 くをじパアエイでお鹿単のの残る心でしば底を米り1新 容能元素と201の強落複雑コさちコ登級器代01。九

を表して多く E にいてエリア 本量単二 C 行を検照 放音 放 の浸漉、髪式せる筋具3プ33多器改図式大器含置人等 **人以案でで、相差論、イーロイ降、器取作過數、類性效** 水ベヤト別

木ベヤト畑

#### (躁 社会友 特部 献本日) 6 3 日 小(モビー)/ 杂容游妞

\*ルキルマンマモンマキャリホ) コ瀬合路本業単 ようしょ 。ぶしあむで成の次ろ OI 落合語や盆単な一門し盤呼ぶに入ぐて色三ろ (※1om s) 36 .t類代U.4下%08,(%10m0e) 83

.0 14-4 (148 x1(#K-a , (% (ome) ) 8 6 .84-10481/FI (1/F4FDF1/C-M) -8 [0056] \$25691

网络习的特具多种经本了针表多形就类, 31次 [腾荔末] [0052]

\*\*1つ単頻なそこ 等体などの木密性高分子化合物を増札剤として配合する 6

- YA-くをそれニエビジの米盤選を 2 代別級許さゆす J整隣コケー8多HQケムセリイセが額水水とコくEで **パア工掛木料合意共采小いてて業にて含力修する時頭実** 

0 0 3 I ] 実施網 6 ようのかく E でパアエ

対水枠合意共系れいで下無ゃて含丁でむ行き合意小遅れ れたそファムコ中州の参同3 「時酸実 、却代以式J5m 1, UMA要子意的平のくEUAアエマトが量単 パレ な行間代021多様開遊管版 パリ用多短磁券最単の1次

# してもり、熱硬化反応が確認された。

土向な資格容様、永備コ回001、8コムカノ誠実でよ コイスモゼくソモるよコくエバイ多種競技院落橋の懸金 小野 よくは格ケ末コ語座 パイラが残るよう基イーネ てくていた解放 、い行き単投機で有条の既長0 E×プロ B た為、アルミゼに効エし、80℃で乾燥した。さらに1 J台部J一位, Autidol3 (製坊会大券業工学外 流即) 新雄代卦水紫洞 くくれよいー 'N ,N- 'A,4 -×3-くそ×小ニエCCの%量温 8 2 代表依存されて つ薬調コレー9を目のシアウバイナル樹木おきコペミジ の 科学のくこうパマエかかお合意共和化リウと来源できる パマエガ水料合選共采小いるで無ぐで含式得りを開露実

## [0029] 実施解4 "公供多くモベルア工教水本

台選共来れいでて深いて含了で行る台裏分尾れれたできて C よご計能の禁門 L 「内部実プい用を泡貼料量単の I 支 [0028] 実施終3

## \*式で行る計量の期間と「内部実制数の子 , C な ' 単量体プレエマルジョンの平均粒子径は約0.24mと プロルコ S. 1. で1回返週した。この処理によって

OM CAOLIN LABORATORY HOMO 本モジナイザー (GAULIN INC. 戴MANT 田高、近六街ブン州南サーモーやスイセネセマさく ほじ 89 '6

887.0

# B 3 . 0 (延昇会友科学小ス化養三) フイトモーバース 新容隆元盤

9€ '6 エマルゲン911 (花玉株式会社製) 0.258

新幣條元数と謝鎔瀬雄、31器容な紀。式し不過31mu S 0分割組备を振動を行ったこころ、平均紅子後は約0. 8 さななしやくいてハケスな素でそかく E でれケエイヤ **料量単 ,丁い用多 (折会元料子離冬本 Я 0 1 2 − W)** ンを得た。続いて、関弦数40KHZの返替機残階機 展界して、平均粒子径約1μmの単量体プレエマルショ アーモーセスイビネセア、大加全海線水陸対話面界る魚 それる8~水ンボト畑833、0部水31・ムセリイナ 二盤くじ、88.5 (ムセじイ七盤類れモーエルニェて\*

01

% [ ouig % [ ow 5 6 %lomi 多派合路や最単六し用助フいなコ 1 時誠実

100311年終943

親がしなん 4-11144×11+6-4

1-1(441/EI (NEGROFNC-N) -8

モモドロドバビーバリー 8774 田多瀬路本豊単の2巻 (0038) 昨餐酬5

\*7/C **水水けらの割割型木▼盤▲ところぶケ韓を選木▼陸▲**C よコ去手な時何と「特赦契、アン経勤さく E でハアエひ ゲル代物が多量に発生した。 重合終了後、ゲル化物を含 コ中合原 、さことから許多合譲れたなその解例>全と I [0032] FRESHI

.Acidatited 部は野水▼盤▲たころ☆~間多恵木▼壁▲でよご出手中な 機両 5 1 時就実 , ブルマコく E で 小 アエ 独木 林 合 塩 共 系 パリセヤ (セ木) ぶたる時、幾下終合組。 ふ得多く E で **パアエ型水砕台展共産小じでて(や木)、プロ付き台票** 小学点はその容能すっよい計構の報酬と「時報出すさ の 時部皮、おれないなけ行多更必然音能すべるに「時部変 ける態級遊音器 プラヤカ用動タイーマリウイバモエ (バ

001< --1001< 1 --イステヤンコぞ・マエポイ OLA OLA OLA GLA 34×36 01 ( 396) イーキインシャかんかロイ 0 ō 0 3,2 2.2 2.2 13.5 2.5 Ho 001> 001> 4100 401> 901> (d >) 施品 243 50 63 53 67 (%) 20 80 Em a会時間 09 09 09 09 69 双路合業 书杂 1.0 1.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 0.2 1621 077 型子数の鉛塑剤 ō 一年と十八子中田堂〇 会家 0 0  $\overline{\circ}$ 0 0 型吸放音波の (性) 84型子遊の射性剤ーモーをスイッネやテ ı Ş .5 ç 弱からして 2 5 01 10 5 ç イーイルイクメルチンスキロメコーク 02 4-1646×466-3 59 09 66 4-1646×N+L-U 58 68 59 5 ç 52 SZ S 1-11(114+1 (N+CKOKNC-)1)-8 S ī

> [[32] [0034]

\* Cを勝刻施力本, 大車 。式であり等回るを内部来り。 1 R お恵木▼盤▲そこと☆×略き豊木▼隆▲C よご当平 **立発阿と『内部大丁いてコ潜血腺型水される得。5件3 帯风脈恐木丁 J 台語判別 コーロフ 大瓜子 (模類代明園)** 粉盤図02く Eで4(アエ沙木朴合題共(02) イーイ とれもにく・(08) ルニコ類類の四サ 「単十四日本式 **はる何でよご合画小界の常能アンムドトロに関系を**れー 01 にんてんニソリホ 、コ (真然分泌菌) 衛星返り 8 く E で **パア工動水均合塩共系パリセで素でて含式得丁 8 時額実** [0032] 実施例7

。されち翻案な表気が影機、Cはすし 土向心対核密播、天振3回001、そことなし就及びよ コイスモセく当そるよコくエバイタ帰居が飛谷間の隔壁 小が よっし 話による硬化を行い、 気温にまで冷却した。 硬化 てくいた職数 、い行き要扱熱す者来の間代0 E×3'0 B た後、アルミ姫に塗工し、80℃で乾燥した。さらに1 J合鍋刀一件, 大成 1 d q 0 l 多 (羅芬奈瓦粉樂工学3)

\*マハンコエ向> 1番ン 1機11時前によびパアエ **本台東共永小いでて無ぐて否式等する時選集 ,さころ式** >網多代管器、JASSで展現了J級が・客盤当路人では 3階級勝卦木、式末。式であび帰回3 € 時離実び。19 対照水▼盤▲さころ式~脚を針木▼壁▲ケ出平水祭網と 1 時頭実丁いてコ博志康豊本六れる群。六軒を博志勝卦 木丁J合語発動コー2 ,丁夫成多 (異路代後間) 協量度 母た含くといれてまる。 丁を開放英二 (異数代別間) 商量車0 7 くをじれて工参 木朴合麻イーリリセアハモエのmょる . 0 掛子店的平式 8段就英 [6600]

\*プバンフュニョンル第二と続して着しく同上していた。 工物合題共来小Uでて繋ゃて言式荷丁を晩試更、そころ 六~闘多氏管語、Jakkを趨攻丁J線路・市盤コ薄入モキ

す合施丁山塘代コ外雄雄コ中木山郷幣コーマく子多代加 合置多くとで小マエ對木小リセて斉合案でての外許婚さ (発力) 対抗マ酸▲と対水マ酸▲と対安定 (果飲の得発) [[ +00]

\*る米出なることを用助け能用館 各さする変化を対断▼磁▲と対水▼磁▲ひよごろごす 用物と置物の時刻式事、J用助了数単多体の略(といれ タことにより製造することが出来る。そして、このエマ

	イスキャンング・ンエルイ		1			
	製木典	ੰਬ	n.R	Ra	Ro	
	( Jdg) イーキアジントかりゃロア		**			
	<b>對安安台東</b>	×	0	0	0	×
	Hq	-	_	2.2	5.2	
	(4つ) 業務	1	-	001>	<100	
	(%) 新型	-	-	43	43	
	別符合量	3	Ç	3	3	
m 3		09	08	09	09	
	(株) au 對于於の能能吸			5.0	5.0	×
书录	- サトナジチホ田語〇					
	野球巡音器〇			0	0	
合産	(代) 8ル野千姓の新特別ーやーセスイマホヤア	ļ	ŧ	ı	1	×
	粉べんぐて	S	ç	S	5	S
	フートドロキシエチルメタクリンート					
	4-1166XN+L-7					
	4-1166×1147-0	80	\$6	Þ6	06	06
	イーンじ クアルチエ (ハリヤチスロネハワーパ)・8					5
	4-1106KN+IDKN(114				5	
	4-1107N+I (N+0*0*NC-N) -8	9	0	Į.		
		ĭ	3	£	Þ	5
			¥	<b>英</b> 维	g	h

\* & 図は対対水▼盤▲ 、そころ式 > 幅を刻水▼鍵▲ ひるコポ 平な祭同**」 I 時**剤実ブいてづく E で ハアエ む木 本 台 選 共 来れいセドカける時、幾下姓合麻 。力得多くとでパアエ 。式で位むきずなくころ得多く足でれて 01 対水本合無共来れいでで、丁にむ行き合無化界れたいで 丁しコ婚問ろ 1 内部実制代以立し用助きイーマじてやく Nモエロおいていイコのむかのイーマいで下いモエ (V) そぐたロをれてー70 - 8 ブロ用多旋路均差単の2弦 10038] 比較例4 . XC 4

> **ホオさの窓は当水▼壁▲でころよか降き遡水▼壁▲,0** よコ出手が動門ろ「内部変すいてコく E ぐんケエガ木 **教合室共深小じで下式パラ餅。 内唇多く E じハアエガ木** 英台道共産代じでてブリコ帰回と「投源実計代表式しる

[2举] [0 0 0 0]

エ参木き丁にな行き合置小洋れれたでで、コさち、式と位 た。 均一な単量体プレエマルジョンを得ることができな 丁でな行き権機務音級、すり緊密なコイーソリセセメル モヤーのおイーソリセドハモエ (ハリアモスロドハヒー

ハ) - 8 。大い用タイーマリセアハモエ (ハリアモスロ キルペーパ) -8 、コウムサのイーマリウイルモエ (水 そでたロドバベーバリー 日立 3 田野 プロおコ 1 得高突 [6003] 除縣組 \* PERMENS \*

(8)

88841-5本総鈴